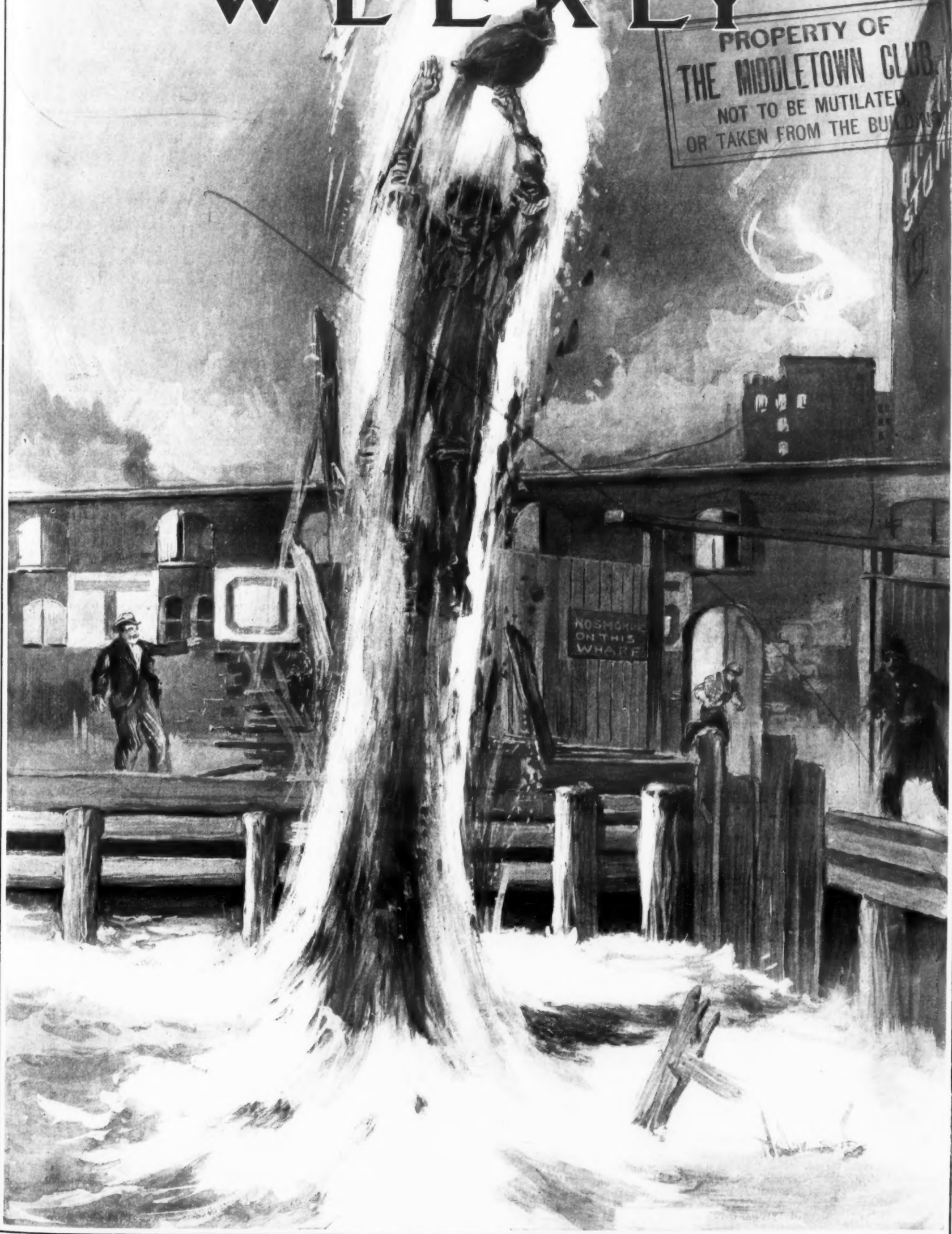


LESLIE'S WEEKLY

PROPERTY OF
THE MIDDLETOWN CLUB
NOT TO BE MUTILATED
OR TAKEN FROM THE BUILDING



MIRACULOUS ESCAPE FROM DEATH IN NEW YORK HARBOR.

COMPRESSED AIR, FORCED OUT OF THE FLOODED EAST-RIVER TUNNEL, SHOOTS A WORKMAN (WITH BUT SLIGHT INJURY) THROUGH A MASS OF EARTH AND THIRTY FEET OF WATER HIGH IN AIR.

Drawn by Arthur Lewis.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY IN THE UNITED STATES

Vol. C. No. 2588

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Thursday, April 13, 1905

The South the Land of Young Men.

THE SOUTH has come into its own again. A few years ago we were saying that the Southerner was not and never could be a business man. Ever since the Civil War the business of the South has been carried on by Yankees, Germans, Jews, and scattering Scots and English. The Jews, always alert in business, have been in the majority in the retail trade, and with Germans and Yankees have controlled the wholesale business, the financial institutions, and the manufactories. By a fallacy which time is disproving, the failure of the native Southerner to achieve business success was set down to inherent lack of capacity. His failure was really due to causes extrinsic and accidental.

At the close of the Civil War, only the few Jewish residents of the South had much money. The Southern soldier was not discharged when sent home to convalesce from wounds and disease. Upon recovery, he was again in the ranks. He did not serve three months, nine months, two years. He served four years. The larger part of the men who fought in the Southern army carried lead or disease ever after. It was this impoverished, discouraged, stricken people whom the outsider distanced in the race for money. Unused to commerce, the Southerner not only saw the property represented by his slaves pass utterly away, and his lands ravaged and his houses burned, but he saw men alien to his region anticipate him in the dawning opportunities of a tardily returning prosperity. He became an onlooker in the land his blood had watered. Others garnered as a result of his impoverishment.

But not so now. For the young Southerner is forging to the front so fast that it now is more likely that he will crowd the strangers out than that they will seriously rival him. He has taken a leaf out of the book of his rivals, and by the tactics which have been at least as great a factor in their success as any other is arriving at prosperity. The Southern tandem wedge is boring holes in the lines of the opposition. The young Southern men, often mere boys of twenty one and twenty-two, are running the banks, the stores, the hotels. They are exploiting great tracts of land, feeding vast forests into the saw-mills. They are the railroad men, the promoters, the brokers. Oil wells gush at their behest, towns rise at their command. By men under thirty the greater part of the business of the South is now being done. The Northerner who thinks of emigrating to the South because he believes he can surpass the natives in business capacity, will find foemen worthy of his steel—keen, untiring, and full of the verve and enthusiasm of youth. The South is the new part, the young part, of our domain. The West has become staid and middle-aged. The young man has come to the front in the South, and with him the South comes into its own once more.

Let Us Have Peace.

ALL THE nations have now replied to President Roosevelt's proposal for a second conference at The Hague, and all the replies have been favorable. It only remains now to arrange the time for the meeting and the programme of subjects to be discussed. As to the time, no good reason appears why the conference should be deferred until the close of the present war in the far East, for that would mean an indefinite postponement. In her reply to Secretary Hay's note, Russia expressed her willingness to join with the other Powers in a peace conference, but could not undertake to do so while engaged in the war with Japan. When the latter sent in her acceptance, however, she declared in express terms that she could not find "in the fact that she is engaged in war any sufficient reason why she should not under the present circumstances take part in the proposed conference." Furthermore, it is averred that the Japanese government "cordially sympathizes with the beneficent purpose that inspired the invitation," and that experience has shown an urgent need for a more exact definition and uniform practice of international law upon some of the questions to be submitted to the congress. This latter remark probably will be regarded as a mild slap at the European Powers accused by Japan of violating neutrality in allowing Rojstvensky's fleet to coal and provision in neutral ports.

We sincerely hope that a date for the conference

will be set without reference to the duration of the war in Manchuria, which may be prolonged for years. It is quite possible, indeed, that should the Powers meet at The Hague at an early date, they might devise some means for terminating the struggle which is staggering humanity with its awful waste of life and treasure.

A Quiet Man at Work.

IN THE PAST few months a remarkable series of land frauds has been brought to light, and the man who incited and directed the investigations is Hon. E. A. Hitchcock, Secretary of the Interior. The revelations cover Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, and other States. One Senator and two Representatives are already involved in the exposure. It is understood that the inquiry is to be pressed further. Other officials in high station, it is expected, will be rounded up among the culprits. Secretary Hitchcock is one of the quietest and most modest men in the higher branches of the public service. He is seventy years of age, a resident of St. Louis, a successful business man, and, by President McKinley's appointment, was ambassador to Russia in 1897-99, and, also by his appointment, he went to the post of Secretary of the Interior in the latter year, and has remained there ever since. He is one of the most efficient, and also one of the least demonstrative, of all the members of President Roosevelt's council of administrators and workers. These land frauds, when they are published in detail, will surprise the public by their dimensions and by the number of prominent politicians that have participated in them. All the crookedness, however, will be brought to light, and the President will see to it that no guilty man shall escape. The people expect nothing else from this administration.

The Roosevelt administration has been remarkable for the number and the extent of the frauds on the government which it has brought to light, and for the promptness and the rigor with which the offenders have been punished. The crookedness committed in Roosevelt's days has not been greater than during previous administrations. It has probably been less. Much of the wrongdoing which has been revealed had its beginning before Mr. Roosevelt entered office. But he is far more vigilant than were most of his predecessors. He has ferreted out fraud more extensively and vigorously than they. He has hunted down its perpetrators more relentlessly. Neither party nor social or political station has saved them when discovered. In this, as in many other particulars, the present has been a model administration. The President's lofty sense of civic honor, together with his courage and energy, has incited a zeal for the welfare of the public service among his subordinates which has made Roosevelt's a reform régime of the best type. At the same time, neither the President nor any head of a department has boasted, either when girding his harness on or when taking it off.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS TO LESLIE'S WEEKLY.—If you intend to change your address this spring, or at any time, please send at least two weeks' notice if possible, addressing the same to the Subscription Department, Leslie's Weekly, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York, that you may receive your papers REGULARLY WITHOUT INTERRUPTION.

The President's Backing in Congress.

IN THE House of Representatives which came into existence on March 4th, 1905, President Roosevelt has a longer lead than any other President from Washington onward, and the majority in the Senate has seldom been exceeded. The following are the years of the notably great presidential victories from the time, in Jackson's days, when parties began to take cohesive shape, with the majorities in Senate and House for the various Presidents named—Democratic, Whig, and Republican:

President.	Maj. Senate.	Maj. House.
1832—Jackson, D.	12	54
1840—Harrison, W.	6	29
1852—Pierce, D.	14	84
1864—Lincoln, R.	32	99
1868—Grant, R.	50	97
1872—Grant, R.	35	115
1880—Cleveland, D.	4	92
1896—McKinley, R.	10	82
1900—McKinley, R.	27	46
1904—Roosevelt, R.	26	118

Roosevelt's advantage over some of the other Presidents is greater even than appears on the face of these figures, for in the case of Cleveland and McKinley there were three or more parties, and the figures here given are pluralities, but they agree pretty closely with the divisions on most of the partisan issues as between the Republicans and the Democrats. In the Congress recently elected there will be only two partisan sects, and the figures here shown are the lead of Roosevelt's party over its antagonist. Twice has the majority in the House of Representatives been larger than it is in the House which was chosen in 1904. In the one elected in 1890, just after the passage of the McKinley law, the Democrats had a lead of 143 over the Republicans, and 129 over the Republicans, Populists, and Silverites. This, however, was in the middle of Harrison's term, and the Republicans not only had the President, but they also controlled the Senate. In 1894 the Republicans won a plurality of 141 over the Democrats, and 133 over the Democrats and the other elements in combination. This, though, was in the middle of Cleveland's second term, and that par-

ticular House was confronted with a Democratic President throughout its entire term. In his majority in the popular branch of Congress, as well as in his lead in the popular vote, President Roosevelt has been honored beyond any of his predecessors.

The Plain Truth.

THE DOXOLOGY, it was reported, though subsequently denied, was recently declared out of date at the University of Chicago. At least, the students no longer sang it at chapel, voted it slow, and expressed a preference for something more stirring. It was even said that a song entitled "Alma Mater" was substituted at the morning services on trial, and students who had merely dum-dummed and muttered along through the doxology took up the new piece right lustily and made the walls ring with the sound thereof. It is evident that something new is demanded in the way of a college canticle, and the insufficiency of the old is clearly manifest. Naturally, in these rip-roaring days, the students want something they can "let themselves out" on—something non-committal as to sense, but thrilling, full of swing and dash and momentum, and a touch of sentiment withal. There is plenty of thrill of a kind in the stately measures of the doxology and the inspiring imagery it evokes, but it is too serious, not to say solemn. How different the whole effect of a chapel full of husky lads and healthy lassies breaking forth, after suppressing the old-fashioned and played-out doxology, into the soul-stirring and more or less inspiring college chorus running thus:

Updee-i-dee-i-da,
Updee, Upda.
Updee-i-dee-i-da,
Updee-i-da.
(R-r-r-r trill—
Yah, yah, yah, yah, yah!)

Updee-i-dee-i-da,
Updee, Upda.
Updee-i-dee-i-da,
Updee-i-da.

THE LATEST report of the New York Prison Association severely and justly condemns certain features in the penal system of the State. Referring to men sentenced to short terms in county jails and prisons, the report says: "Most of these men in the course of six or nine months are going out of prisons worse than they came in." This is only a renewed affirmation from an authoritative source of what penologists have been declaring for years, that our jails and prisons, as a rule, are nothing less than schools of crime. In the face of the facts and all the knowledge and experience gained where other and better methods have been tried for years, it is difficult to understand why New York and other States persist in a course of jail and prison management productive of vastly more evil than good. The indeterminate sentence and the probation system have been in operation here and there for years, but why not bring them into general operation everywhere throughout the country? These improved methods of treating criminals have passed beyond the experimental stage, and that their results are excellent and satisfactory in the highest degree cannot be questioned. France has had a probationary law in operation for thirteen years under which offenders, and those whose terms of imprisonment are under two years have their sentences suspended. If the offender commits no new offense within five years the sentence is remitted. During this period and for a certain time after the man is under probation. He must report periodically. His habits must be good. He must keep at work. This system has worked most satisfactorily. It is estimated that under it 78,580 persons in France have been saved from becoming habitual criminals.

NO OTHER President has ever shown anything like the readiness and enthusiasm of Mr. Roosevelt in responding to calls to address conferences, conventions, fraternal societies, financial, commercial, and industrial bodies, and private and impromptu gatherings of all sorts. To restrict our survey to the time since the election a few months ago, the President visited the world's fair at St. Louis, his appearance was the most memorable event of that exposition, and his address at it attracted wider attention than did anything else that was said there during its seven months of life. His visit to the "Little Hungary" restaurant in New York City, his speech there, and his fraternization with its denizens will always be a red-letter day in the annals of New York City's East Side. At the unveiling of the statue to Frederick the Great at Washington, his address was read not only in the United States and Germany, but throughout the world. To the Congress of Mothers in Washington and to the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick in New York he made talks which were published in every newspaper in the country, and which were read by 80,000,000 of people. To all these bodies he said something distinctive and appropriate. Mr. Roosevelt is the most approachable, most democratic, and most versatile of all the country's Presidents. Red, black, and white look alike to him. To him all parties, colors, creeds, races, stations, sections are on an equal level. He has met in a friendly way more sorts and conditions of men than any other half-dozen of the country's chief magistrates. The designation, the "people's President," as applied to the present executive, is decidedly and emphatically something more than a figure of speech. The 2,500,000 popular plurality rolled up for him in November, 1904, which would be 3,500,000 or 4,000,000 if the election took place in April, 1905, shows the regard in which President Roosevelt is held by the American people.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

THE Hon. James M. Beck, of Philadelphia, tells a story of a young barrister who had been working very hard for a couple of months on a bank-burglar case. The evidence was greatly against his client and a verdict of guilty was rendered. The young lawyer appealed and the case was taken to a higher court, which reaffirmed the decision of the lower one. He had done everything in his power to keep his man out of jail, but was unsuccessful. He then put in a bill for \$500, which he knew the convicted man could pay, and he deemed it a fair amount for his efforts. The burglar kicked and fumed and refused to pay. The young lawyer then went to his father, who was a member of the Bar, and inquired if his father thought \$500 was too much to charge. After a few moments' deliberation his father said: "Yes, my son; I think he could have been convicted for less money."

IF ANY MAN might be pardoned for taking a pessimistic view of humanity and the present social order, it would surely be such a personage as the Hon. Rufus B. Cowing, who has been a judge in the criminal courts of New York City for the past twenty-seven years, and in that time has had pass before him an army of not less than 35,000 prisoners accused of all the crimes in the category, from picking pockets to murder. But in a recent interesting interview in the New York Times Judge Cowing declared his conviction that "men and women have many, many times more of good than evil in them." Judge Cowing dismisses without hesitation the ordinary excuses for crime and admits the complete responsibility of human beings for their acts. And he has a clear conviction that a certain number of crimes proved to have been committed should warrant life imprisonment of the offender. But there remains his conclusion that society can in the main defend itself, and is doing more and more as time passes to secure justice to all men.



JUDGE RUFUS B. COWING,
Who has had 35,000 prisoners before him.—Steinberg.

KING LEOPOLD of Belgium has taken possession of the new Japanese palace, in the Royal Park at Laeken. It is divided into several wings. Each of them contains half a dozen finely decorated drawing-rooms. The furniture, the ornaments, the sculptures, the paintings, the screens, and the roof were executed at Tokio by the best Japanese artists. More than two thousand electric lights illuminate the palace, where the King intends giving some gorgeous receptions in honor of the Shah of Persia next summer.

THE QUEEN OF Roumania and the Duchess of Somerset are by no means the only high-born women in Europe who have made a success in the world of letters. To the same order belongs Lady Cromartie, whose recent volume of Celtic tales under the title, "The End of the Song," has received much favorable comment from discriminating critics. The book, it need hardly be said, was written without a view to pecuniary returns, since the countess is reputed to be the largest woman land owner in the British empire, besides having a large income from other sources. Among her estates are



THE COUNTESS OF CROMARTIE,
A wealthy land owner, and author of a successful volume of Celtic tales.

several holdings in the Scottish Highlands, where her tenants have been treated so well that they almost worship her. When Lady Cromartie was married, five years ago, to Major Edward Blunt of the English army, she chose ten bridesmaids, nearly all of them being Scotch lassies. Major Blunt has seen much active service in Egypt and South Africa, and his military reputation is of the best.

ALTHOUGH A most friendly feeling toward Japan already prevailed throughout this country, the lecturing tour in the United States which Baron Kantero Kaneko has been making has undoubtedly been of distinct value in increasing the interest of Americans in the Mikado's empire. The baron is a distinguished Japanese statesman, and his discourses on the



BARON KANTERO KANEKO (X),
The Japanese statesman, photographed on his recent visit to Utica, N. Y. Shays.

present and future of his native land have been listened to with deep interest by every audience before which he has appeared. A finished scholar, with a thorough command of English, he is qualified as few others are to speak on his favorite topic. The baron first came to this country when a boy, and later studied law at the Harvard law school. In the course of time he received the degree of LL.D. from Harvard. In Japan the baron's career has been highly successful. He was one of the three statesmen who drew up the present constitution of Japan, and he has served in the Mikado's cabinet. A pleasant feature of his lecturing tour was his recent visit to Utica, N. Y., where he addressed the Oneida Historical Society, and where he was the guest of T. R. Proctor, a prominent citizen. The accompanying photograph, taken in Utica, shows the baron in the centre with Mr. Proctor at his right and his secretary at his left. Behind Mr. Proctor stands Charles S. Symonds, president of the City National Bank, and behind the baron is E. Prentiss Bailey, the veteran editor of the Utica Observer.



LORD MOUNT STEPHEN,
Who gave one million dollars to the King's Hospital fund for London.

significant fact in this connection that the great fortune out of which this magnificent gift came was made almost wholly in America. Lord Mount Stephen began life as a poor Banffshire "herd laddie," emigrated to Canada about the year 1850, and eventually became a manufacturer of woolen goods. Then bigger game attracted him. He became in turn director, vice-president, and president of the Bank of Montreal, controller of the fortunes of the St. Paul and Manitoba Railway, and subsequently chief of the syndicate which constructed the Canadian Pacific Railway, of which he was the head for some years and for his connection with which he received a baronetcy.

POSTMASTER - GENERAL CORTELYOU evinced good judgment when, just before his own retirement from the chairmanship of the Republican national committee, he designated Harry S. New as the acting chairman of that great executive body. Mr. New is the national committeeman from Indiana, and he has long been associated with his father, the Hon. John C. New, in the publication of the Indianapolis Journal, as well as in political work in his native State. He has been a delegate to many conventions, has served in the Indiana senate, and was a captain of volunteers during the Spanish-American



HARRY S. NEW,
The new chairman of the Republican national committee.

War. On numerous occasions he has demonstrated ability as a party leader, notably during the late presidential campaign, when he was in charge of the Western headquarters of the national committee. In that position he exerted himself manfully in helping to roll up the tremendous majority for Roosevelt and Fairbanks. Mr. New has a wide acquaintance with public men, is very popular personally, and his appointment as chief manager of the party's national interests for the next few years has given satisfaction to Republicans throughout the land. Besides being a man of talent and magnetism, Mr. New may be relied upon to maintain an attitude of impartiality toward would-be candidates for the presidency in 1908. With his trained capacity and his spirit of fairness to all concerned, it is certain that he will make one of the best chairmen the national committee has ever had.

MAJOR WILLIAM WARNER, who, amid scenes of wildest excitement, was elected Senator by the

Republicans of Missouri after a deadlock lasting two and one-half months, has held several important offices. Born in Wisconsin in 1840, admitted to the Bar in 1861, he did good service as a Union soldier in 1862-65; removed to Kansas City, Mo., in the latter year, took up the practice of the law, and has resided there ever since. He was city attorney in 1867, circuit attorney in 1869, mayor in 1871, and a member of Congress in 1885-89, the years covering Cleveland's first term as President. President Arthur appointed him United States attorney for the western district of Missouri in 1882; he held that post until 1884, when he was elected to Congress; he was reappointed to that office by President McKinley in 1898 and by President Roosevelt in 1902, and he held it at the time of his election as Senator. He was a delegate to many Republican national conventions, was commander of the Grand Army of the Republic for the Department of Missouri in 1880-81, and national commander of that order in 1888-89. Senator Warner was the Republican candidate for Governor of Missouri in one canvass, received votes for United States Senator previous to the campaign in which he has just been elected, also received votes for Vice-President in several national conventions; stands high socially in his community; is a gentleman of ability and character, and is in thorough harmony with President Roosevelt. He is the first Republican Senator which Missouri has had since Carl Schurz, who was elected in 1869.



MAJOR WILLIAM WARNER,
First Republican United States Senator from Missouri since 1869.—Strauss.

THE APPOINTMENT by the President of Peter V. De Graw as Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General

has brought into the public service a man of ability, faithfulness, and integrity. Many members of the newspaper fraternity, to which Mr. De Graw belongs, have felicitated both the appointee and the government on the selection made for the office. Mr. De Graw has had a varied career, and has made his mark in a number of directions. In his youth he acquired a wide reputation as one of the most expert telegraphers of his time. Later, and for many years, he filled honorable positions in the employ of the Associated Press and of several other big news-gathering organizations, representing them at Washington. In 1897 Mr. De Graw retired from journalism, and for four years managed an extensive commercial business in Philadelphia. Returning to journalistic work, he acted as Eastern press representative of the Louisiana exposition, and did much to make the great fair a success. As a news agent and as a correspondent Mr. De Graw performed a great deal of meritorious work, and he has a long list of friends. One thing of which he is particularly proud is the fact that it was on his suggestion that the famous Gridiron Club at Washington was organized. He was for eight years secretary of the club, and recently was elected a member of its executive committee.



PETER V. DE GRAW,
The veteran journalist, who has been appointed Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General.

Counting 8,000,000 Persons in One State

By B. A. Nerd

UNDER constitutional requirements and an act of the Legislature of this winter appropriating \$300,000 with which to carry on the work, Secretary of State John F. O'Brien will, in June, undertake "an enumeration of the inhabitants of New York State."

The Federal census of 1900 gave the State a population of 7,268,012, an increase of 68.1 per cent. over 1860. At this same ratio the total this year should show an increase of 8.5 per centum over 1900. The heavy immigration of the past few years, together with the natural growth of population, it is believed, will make the gain considerably larger than these figures.

There have been but two previous State enumerations—in 1875 and in 1892. That which should have taken place in 1885 failed through absence of appropriation of moneys to carry it on, and that which should have been held in 1895 was allowed to go by default for the reason that one had been taken but three years previously.

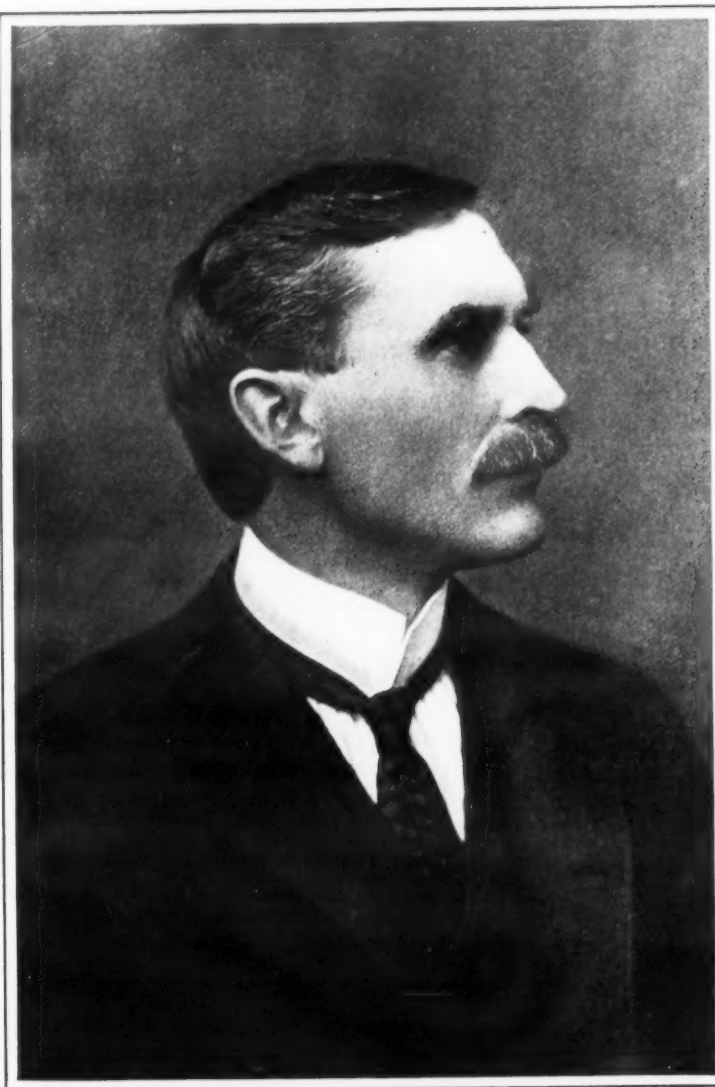
The Federal census, however, has been held at regular intervals of ten years, and a glance at the figures for more than a century will be interesting in connection with the forthcoming statistics:

Census Year.	Population.	Increase. Number.	Per cent.
1790	340,120		
1800	589,051	248,931	73.2
1810	959,049	369,998	62.8
1820	1,372,111	413,062	43.1
1830	1,918,608	546,497	39.8
1840	2,428,921	510,313	26.6
1850	3,097,394	668,473	27.5
1860	3,880,735	783,341	25.3
1870	4,382,759	502,024	12.9
1880	5,082,871	700,112	16.0
1890	5,997,853	914,982	18.0
1900	7,268,012	1,270,159	21.2

Secretary of State O'Brien will be able, with his other duties, to take only a supervisory part in the work of the enumeration. He will appoint a supervisor of enumeration, who will be designated chief statistician, and establish as part of his state department family a bureau of enumeration. Its office force of compilers and clerks must pass the civil-service examination provided under the statute. The enumerators, and perhaps the interpreters, will be exempt from civil-service examination. There must be at least 4,571 enumerators, one for each election district in the State, and perhaps 1,500 interpreters. The enumerators are to receive two dollars a day for clerical work, and one cent for each name enumerated, except in the sparsely settled Adirondack region, where they will be paid two cents a name. The interpreters are to be given three dollars a day for each day employed. There are 5,000 on the nine reservations. To secure the necessary information from them will require enough employes to eat well into \$2,000. The per-capita pay of the regular enumerators, figuring 8,000,000 population, would mean an outlay of \$80,000, which, together with their clerical pay and that of the interpreters, would leave less than \$150,000 for notaries' fees, printing, tabulating, and clerical work in the bureau.

Secretary O'Brien says that it would be impossible for him to personally scrutinize every name submitted in the vast work, and he will, therefore, have to rely upon the Republican leaders in the different counties to care for their sections in selecting persons for the work. The names so selected will be sent to his office, be approved *pro forma*, and the necessary printed blanks will be forwarded to each. From some sections a demand will be made that women be given some of the places of enumerators. The women assert that they can be just as thorough as the men. There is nothing in the constitution nor in the law of this year directing the enumeration to preclude the employment of women in either capacity of enumerator or interpreter. There will be a number of women clerks in the enumeration bureau.

The State constitution of 1846 provided, Article III., Section 4, that "an enumeration of the inhabitants of the State shall be taken, under the direction of the Legislature, in the year 1855, and at the end of every ten years thereafter; and the said districts shall be so altered by the Legislature, at the first session after the return of every enumeration, that each senate district shall contain, as nearly as may be, an



HON. JOHN F. O'BRIEN,
SECRETARY OF STATE OF NEW YORK, WHO WILL SUPERVISE THE COMING
ENUMERATION OF THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE.

equal number of inhabitants, excluding aliens and persons of color not taxed; and shall remain unaltered until the return of another enumeration, and shall at all times consist of contiguous territory; and no county shall be divided in the formation of a senate district, except such county shall be equitably entitled to two or more senators."

Section 5 of the same article, as amended by vote of the people November 3d, 1874, provided that "the assembly shall consist of 128 members elected for one year. The members of assembly shall be apportioned among the several counties of the State by the Legislature, as nearly as may be, according to the number of their respective inhabitants, excluding aliens, and shall be chosen by districts. The assembly districts shall remain as at present organized until after the enumeration of the inhabitants of the State in the year 1875," etc.

The constitution of 1894, and in force now by Section 4 of Article III., provides: "An enumeration of the inhabitants of the State shall be taken under the direction of the secretary of state during the months of May and June in the year 1905, and in the same months every tenth year thereafter; and the said districts shall be altered by the Legislature at the first regular session after the return of every enumeration; that each senate district shall contain, as nearly as may be, an equal number of inhabitants, excluding aliens, and be in as compact form as practicable, and shall remain unaltered until the return of another enumeration, and shall at all times consist of contiguous territory, and no county shall be divided in the formation of a senate district, except to make two or more senate districts wholly in such county," etc.

"No county shall have four or more senators unless it shall have a full ratio for each senator. No county shall have more than one-third of all the senators; and no two counties or the territory thereof, as now organized, which are adjoining counties, or which

are separated only by public waters, shall have more than one-half of all the senators.

"The ratio for apportioning senators shall always be obtained by dividing the number of inhabitants, excluding aliens, by fifty, and the senate shall always be composed of fifty members, except that if any county having three or more senators at the time of any apportionment shall be entitled on such ratio to an additional senator or senators, such additional senator or senators shall be given to such county in addition to the fifty senators, and the whole number of senators shall be increased to that extent."

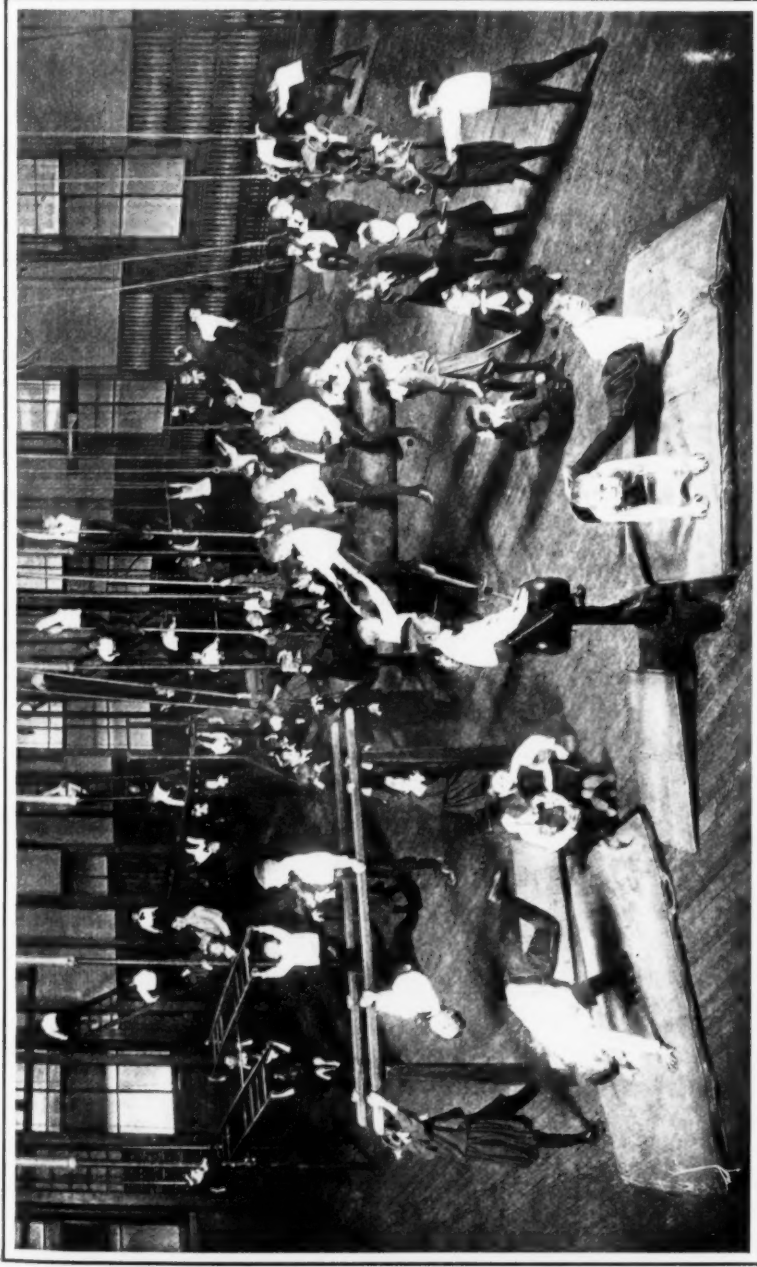
In Section 5, same article, the provision is made: "The members of the assembly shall be chosen by single districts and shall be apportioned by the Legislature at the first regular session after the return of every enumeration among the several counties of the State, as nearly as may be according to the number of their respective inhabitants, excluding aliens." The Legislature is empowered to abolish the county of Hamilton, which has to vote with Fulton for assemblyman, and annex the territory thereof to some other county or counties."

The legislative act of this year provides that if the secretary of state believes that the population has grown sufficiently to warrant it, he may break up the election districts in cities and take the enumeration by blocks instead. This will most likely be the method which will be employed in New York City. The act directs that "it shall be the duty of each enumerator to visit personally each dwelling-house in his election or other district, and each family therein and each individual living out of a family in any place of abode, and by inquiry made of the head of each family or of the member thereof deemed most credible and worthy of trust, or of such individual living out of a family, to obtain each and every item of information and all particulars required by this act as of such date in May or June, nineteen hundred and five, as so directed by the secretary of state. And in case no person shall be found at the usual place of abode of such family or individual living out of a family competent to answer the inquiries made in compliance with the requirements of this act, it shall be lawful for the enumerator to obtain the required information from the family or families or person or persons living nearest to such place of abode. Every person whose usual place of abode shall be in any family on such date so prescribed by the secretary of state shall be returned as of such family; and every inhabitant casually absent at the time of taking the enumeration shall be returned as belonging to that place in which he usually resides."

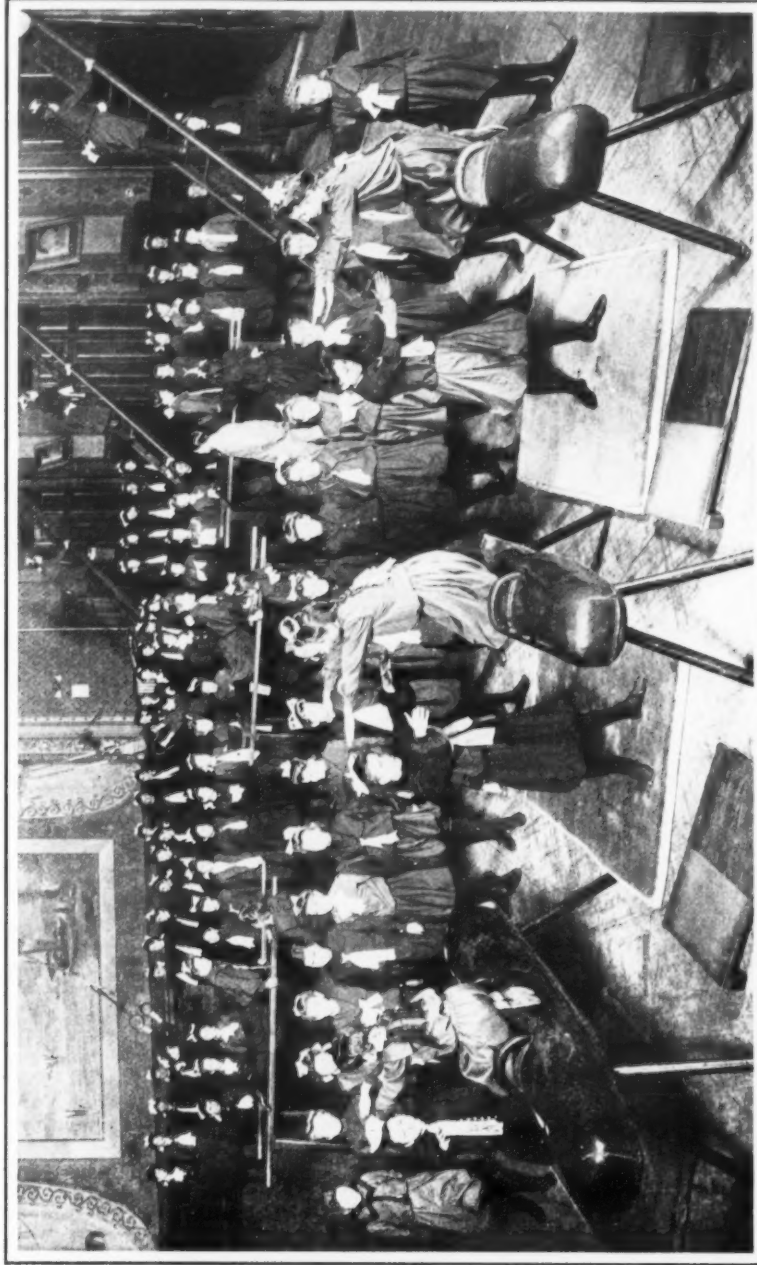
Any member of a family twenty-one years of age who shall refuse to give to an enumerator or interpreter of the district wherein the person resides the information required under the act, or who shall willfully give false information to either, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and liable to a fine of not exceeding \$100 and not less than \$50.

Any enumerator or interpreter who shall willfully omit, suppress, increase, or diminish the number of inhabitants embraced within his district, or make false return, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall forfeit all compensation and be sentenced to confinement in a penitentiary or jail for not more than three months. The sheriff, mayor, or police commissioner of the city, or other officers having control of the police or other peace officers, shall render aid and assistance to the enumerators; if necessary, sending an officer with the enumerator.

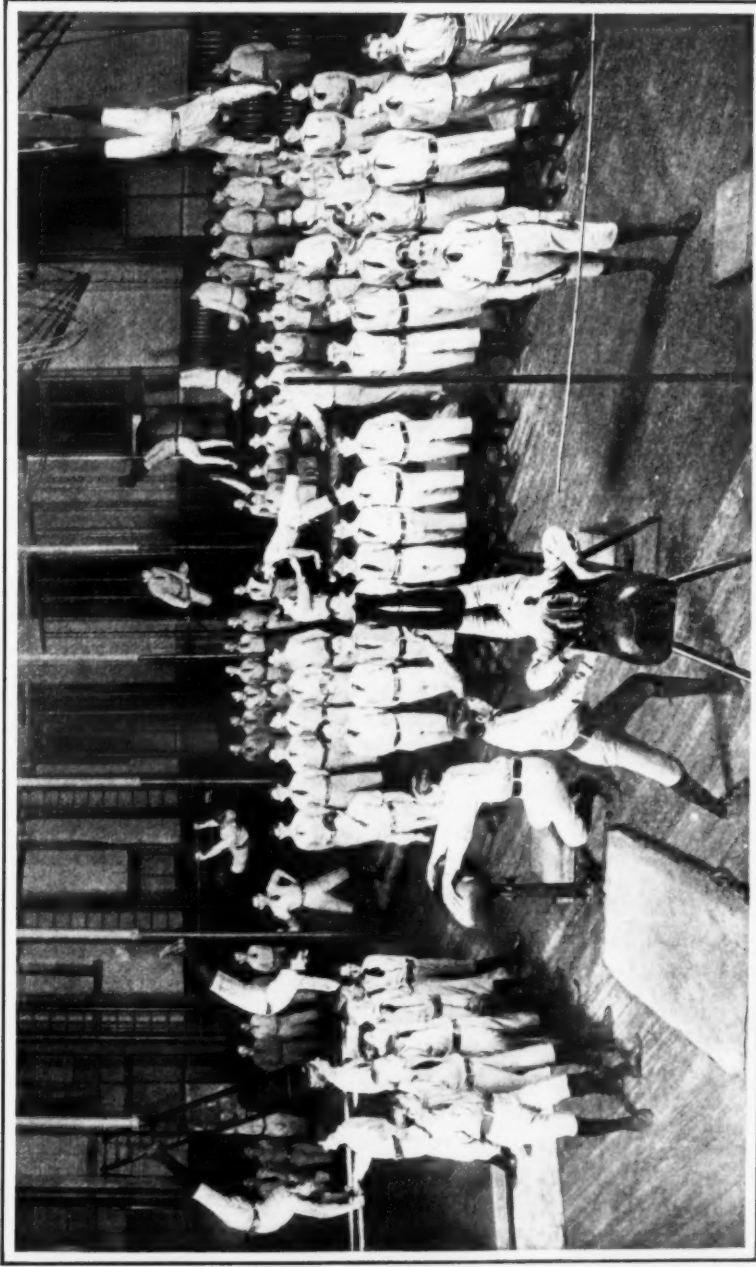
The secretary of state is directed, after he has adjudged the returns to be complete and satisfactory, to prepare a general report to the Legislature, giving a general account of the enumeration, specifying the result as separately enumerated in the several election or other districts, villages, towns, counties, boroughs, and cities, also the number of inhabitants, exclusive of aliens, on or before January 15th, 1906, and transmit a complete report to the United States Department of Commerce and Labor. All the work prescribed under the act is to be paid for with the \$300,000 appropriated. The publication of the full returns will be provided for by the next Legislature.



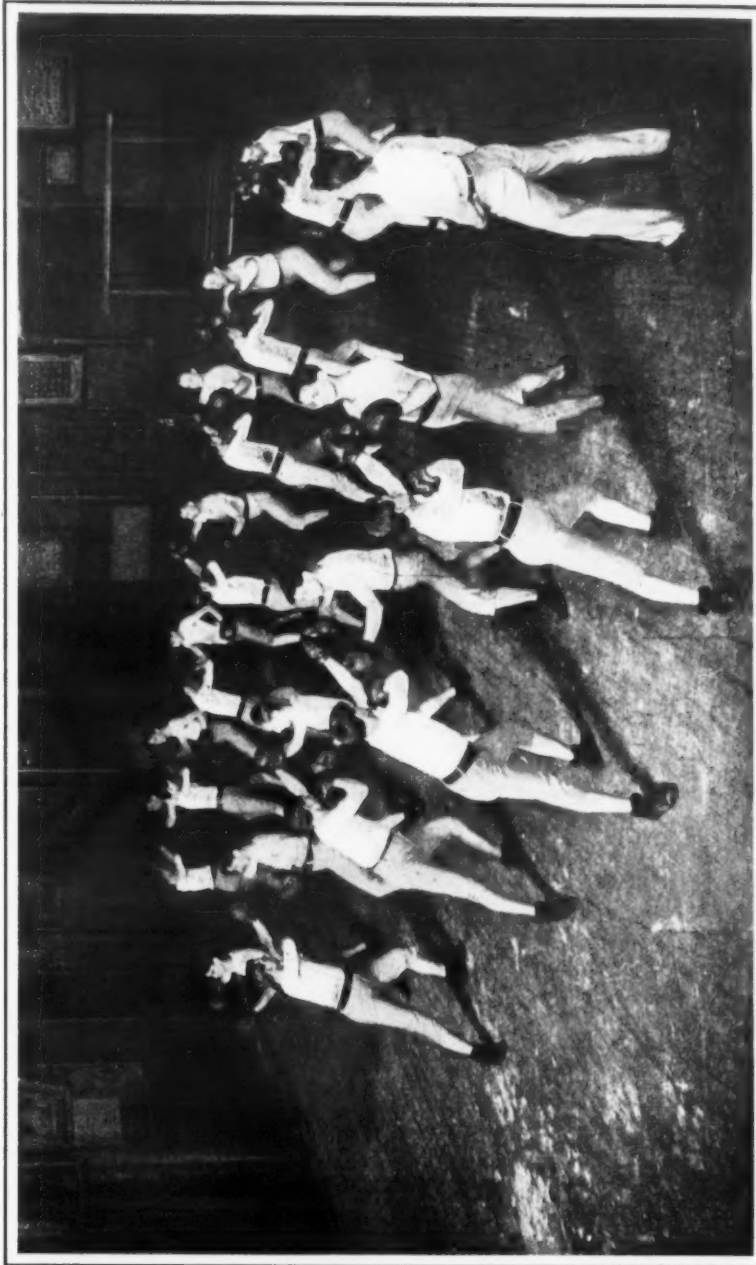
CHILDREN SIX TO EIGHT YEARS OLD AT PLAY IN THE GYMNASIUM, BEFORE LESSON-TIME.



GIRLS NINE TO TWELVE YEARS OLD SHOWING REMARKABLE AGILITY ON THE APPARATUS—A GROUP OF FUTURE HEALTHY AND VIGOROUS MOTHERS.



BOYS FOURTEEN TO EIGHTEEN YEARS OLD AT PRACTICE, MANY OF THEM BEING EXPERT GYMNASTS.



YOUTHS OF GOOD MUSCULAR DEVELOPMENT RECEIVING INSTRUCTION IN TEAM BOXING.

HEALTHFUL GYMNASTIC TRAINING FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

YOUTH OF EACH SEX ENGAGED IN LIVELY EXERCISE IN ONE OF THE GYMNASIUMS OF THE NORTH AMERICAN GYMNASTIC UNION, WHICH COMPRISES THREE HUNDRED SOCIETIES IN THE CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES, AND HAS A MEMBERSHIP OF FOUR THOUSAND.—*Photographed by George Stark, of St. Louis.*

A Noble Diplomat Who Was McKinley's Friend

BY ARTHUR W. DUNN

THE LATE

Mexican ambassador at Washington, Señor Don Manuel de Azpiroz, was a diplomat of the noblest type—a man who used a high office for the mutual welfare of the country he represented and the country to which he was accredited. The regret over his demise felt among his friends and those who knew him in an official way was genuine, and the honor which was paid him in sending his remains home on a war-ship was a tribute not only to his country, but to the man who had passed away.

Señor Azpiroz was a colonel in the army that fought under the Juarez government against Maximilian of Austria, and was twice severely wounded. He was at Queretaro, where Maximilian was captured, and General Escobedo, who was commander of the forces of the republic, appointed Colonel Azpiroz judge advocate of the court which tried the prisoner. As a lawyer he conducted the case with professional skill and honor, and the conviction and death of Maximilian were the result. He has been severely criticised for his conduct of that case, and after he became ambassador he was made to feel the resentment of those members of the diplomatic corps who represented foreign dynasties closely related to the Austrian throne. It is said that Señor Azpiroz was no more offensive to these diplomats than any other Mexican would have been, but, nevertheless, his association with the case as the prosecutor for the Mexican government was made prominent in the manner of his reception in the diplomatic corps when he at first came to Washington as ambassador. It is a well-known fact that Madame Hengelmüller, wife of the Austrian minister, refused to go out to dinner with the Mexican ambassador, an

act that caused a great deal of talk in official circles and which was followed very soon by promotion of the lady's husband to the rank of ambassador.

The tact and good sense of Don Azpiroz, under the trying conditions in which he found himself placed, made it possible to restore amicable relations in the corps, and as he became better known his popularity

Secretary of Foreign Affairs for his home government, and acquitted himself so well in that position that President Diaz appointed him to the highest diplomatic post within his gift. President Diaz had every confidence in him as a lawyer, a statesman, and a diplomat.

While there were no serious questions of dispute between the United States and Mexico during the time Señor Azpiroz was ambassador, yet the fact that the two countries were contiguous, and that Americans were constantly going into Mexico and Mexicans and Indians of that country were crossing the border into this country, resulted in many complications which had to be settled by our State Department and the Mexican ambassador. Among the more important of these were the Pious Fund award, the first case sent to The Hague tribunal; the international boundary disputes; the regulation of the use of the water of the Rio Grande for irrigation purposes, and the depredations of Indians who crossed the border from Mexico and entered the Southwest Territories. The Mexican

ambassador was largely instrumental in bringing about the International American Congress at Mexico, in which all American republics participated. During the interregnum after the extradition treaty with Mexico had lapsed, and before a new treaty was negotiated and ratified, there were many difficult and perplexing cases to be settled, and Señor Azpiroz as-



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT (X) ENTERING ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, WASHINGTON, TO ATTEND THE AZPIROZ FUNERAL SERVICES.—Cullen.



PROCESSION ESCORTING SENOR AZPIROZ'S BODY LEAVING ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH AFTER THE RELIGIOUS RITES.—Cullen.



CASKET CONTAINING AMBASSADOR AZPIROZ'S REMAINS BORNE ON A CAISSON.
Cullen.



DIPLOMATS AT THE MEXICAN EMBASSY ABOUT TO ENTER CARRIAGES FOR THE FUNERAL.
Cullen.



MANY FIELD GUNS CAPTURED IN BATTLE FROM THE RUSSIANS.



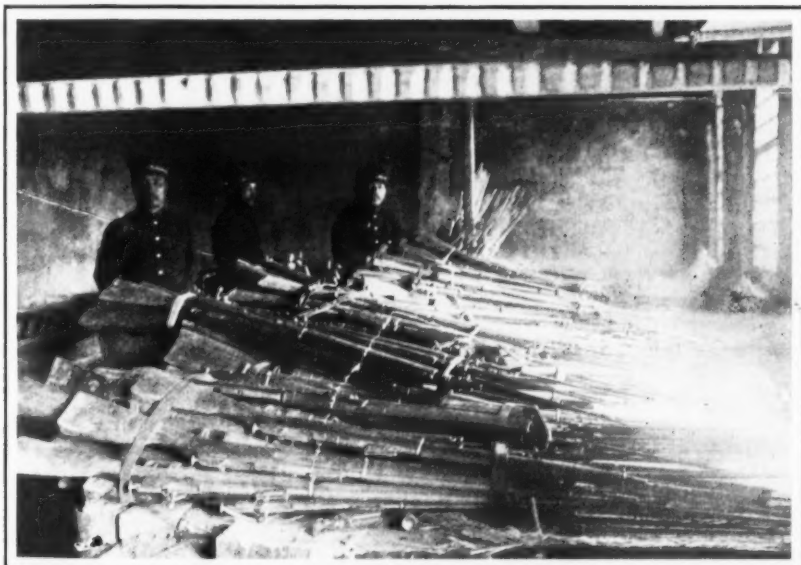
RUSSIAN MACHINE-GUNS WHICH WERE TAKEN BY THE JAPANESE.



GUN-CARRIAGES ABANDONED BY THE RUSSIANS IN A HURRIED RETREAT.



COOKING-FURNACE LEFT BEHIND BY THE FLEEING RUSSIANS.



GREAT HEAP OF RUSSIAN RIFLES PICKED UP AFTER A JAPANESE VICTORY.



CZAR'S WAR-SHIP "POBIEDA," A VALUABLE PRIZE, THOUGH PARTIALLY SUNK IN PORT ARTHUR HARBOR.



JAPANESE TRANSPORT CARRYING THOUSANDS OF RUSSIAN PRISONERS ABOUT TO LEAVE A MANCHURIAN PORT.



THREE RUSSIAN PRISONERS UNDER GUARD, ON THE WAY TO HEADQUARTERS OF THE FIRST JAPANESE ARMY.

SPOILS OF WAR SECURED BY THE VICTORIOUS JAPANESE.
CANNON, SMALL ARMS, AND OTHER EQUIPMENT LOST BY THE BEATEN RUSSIANS, AND MANY OF THE LATTER
MADE CAPTIVES.—*Photographs from T. Ruddiman Johnston.*

sisted this government materially in maintaining the amity which might have been disturbed.

Señor Azpiroz was neither a club man nor a man fond of any particular amusements or recreation. He was a delightful host and a welcome dinner guest, and his charming and affable manners made him a favorite in the society he frequented. He had traveled abroad to some extent, but was never an official representative in any country besides the United States. He was reckoned a good lawyer in his own country, but never accumulated wealth. While taking a prominent part in the society of the capital, he was devoted to his family and his personal friends. No one knew him better than John W. Foster, formerly Secretary of State. Mr. Foster was minister to Mexico in 1873, and there formed a friendship with Señor Azpiroz that continued until the ambassador's death. Mr. Foster, whose wide acquaintance and influence among the diplomats make him a prominent figure in foreign affairs, was a most earnest champion of Azpiroz at the time when he struggled with the diplomatic corps because he had performed his duty at the Maximilian court-martial forty years ago.

Señor Azpiroz was a very punctilious man in everything connected with official or social duties. Although an old man and in ill health, he was the only ambassador that attended the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo on President's day. He went there to show his respect for the President and the government to which he was accredited. He was only a few feet away when the assassin's bullet struck down President McKinley. He believed the shot was fatal and it was noticed that he sank to his knees and prayed. He remained at Buffalo during the week that McKinley lived, believing that it was his duty to stay there in his official capacity while the President's life was in danger. When he learned of the President's death



SEÑOR DON MANUEL DE AZPIROZ, THE LATE MEXICAN AMBASSADOR AT WASHINGTON.—Copyright, 1904, by Chiodini.

he broke down and cried. He told Colonel William H. Michael, chief clerk of the Department of State, that

he felt as bad as if he had lost a brother, adding that his pleasant relations with President McKinley, the President's manifest interest in Mexico and its prosperity, and the personal interest which the President had always shown in himself caused him to love Mr. McKinley as he had never loved another public man.

Señor Azpiroz had profound respect for the United States and an abiding faith in this nation's professions of sincerity in its friendliness to Mexico. He did not share the feeling of many other diplomats from the Latin-American republics, and which was also prevalent among the people in his own land, toward this country—jealousy of its power and resentfulness because they are dependent upon the United States for their integrity and stability. The Mexican ambassador took an active interest in the Pan-American exposition and detailed Captain Barron, an attaché of the embassy, as an agent of the exposition to collect an exhibit from Mexico. It was through these efforts that there was such a large Mexican display at Buffalo. He was also largely interested in the American Bureau of Republics, which he believed was doing much to bring about better relations, both in commerce and diplomacy, among the nations of the Western Hemisphere.

When Caleb Cushing was sent as minister to Spain Señor Azpiroz succeeded him as agent and attorney of the Mexican government before the Mixed Claims Commission, sitting in Washington, which settled about two thousand cases on each side, and which had accumulated between 1848 and 1868. He remained in Washington about a year at that time. He was subsequently consul of Mexico at San Francisco. Señor Azpiroz was a quiet, hard-working lawyer. While in personal appearance he was a fine-looking man, he was not showy or assuming either in his official life or profession. He wrote a number of legal works and also a book upon Maximilian's invasion of Mexico.

The Struggle for Naval Supremacy

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S broad views on sea power have more to commend them than the judgment of the sagacious New York Congressmen who declared this city could be defended by the people with paving stones in their hands. Possession of war-ships is not naval power. The power consists of scientifically trained men with the fighting spirit; battle-ships are but their weapons. It was because they knew how to use the weapons they had that the Japanese at the first test obtained command of the sea from the Czar's fleet, inferior on paper only to the forces of Great Britain and France. Nor are naval battles won entirely at sea. The wise plan and adequate preparation are essential to the victory which comes far in the future.

The recent debate on our naval appropriation lends interest to the estimates of the British admiralty board. Some strategical as well as structural innovations have been adopted. The grouping of squadrons about Gibraltar, considered the key of the empire, parallels in principle our arrangement of fleets in Atlantic waters, Northern and Southern. Retirement of obsolete types of ships is in accordance with lessons taught by American naval policy. In everything but amount of expenditure our competitors in naval construction acknowledge they can learn something from the United States. Germany and Russia have increased their outlay by 300 per cent. in fifteen years. Material and labor cost between forty and fifty per cent. more in American shipyards than in British; and the expense of maintenance in our navy is vastly more because of the condition of the labor market and the higher standard of living.

A writer in *The Nineteenth Century* estimates that for a fleet equivalent to that of Great Britain the United States would have to pay not \$175,000,000, the estimate in the present budget, but \$275,000,000. Yet this higher cost, as it reaches American labor ultimately, is of course not an economic loss. The same writer, taking account of the destruction of the Russian First Pacific squadron, computes from the various naval programmes that at the end of the year 1907 Great Britain will have 48 first-class battle-ships, the United States 24, Germany 22, France 17, and Russia 13. Germany's plans, however, call for a great increase for several years to come. Foreign Powers which have shown peculiar interest in this hemisphere are especially active in adding to their maritime strength. While this activity does not necessarily signify aggressive intentions on their part in our direction, it would be just as well not to permit them



NEW \$100,000 BUILDING OF THE FRENCH BRANCH OF THE Y. M. C. A. IN NEW YORK, ERECTED MAINLY THROUGH THE MUNIFICENCE OF JAMES STOKES.



HANDSOME FRENCH Y. M. C. A. EDIFICE OPENED IN NEW YORK.

MR. JAMES STOKES DELIVERING AN ADDRESS AT THE DEDICATION OF THE NEW STRUCTURE, IN THE PRESENCE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

to be tempted to aggression by naval inferiority on this side of the ocean. Our present relations with foreign Powers are friendly, but our naval strength contributes much to making our good will a thing to be cultivated. The possession of a first-class navy will always be an advantage to the United States.

paramount. This anti-Japanese immigration project is wholly inopportune and cannot succeed.

THE day after, you need Abbott's Angostura Bitters. Braces the nerves; sustains you throughout the day, and makes you feel bright and cheerful. At druggists'.

A Crusade Against the Japanese

THE CALIFORNIA Legislature has passed a joint resolution urging Congress to exclude the Japanese from the United States. This is done on the ground that the Japanese, by their acceptance of smaller wages than the whites, will disturb the labor market and cause suffering and demoralization.

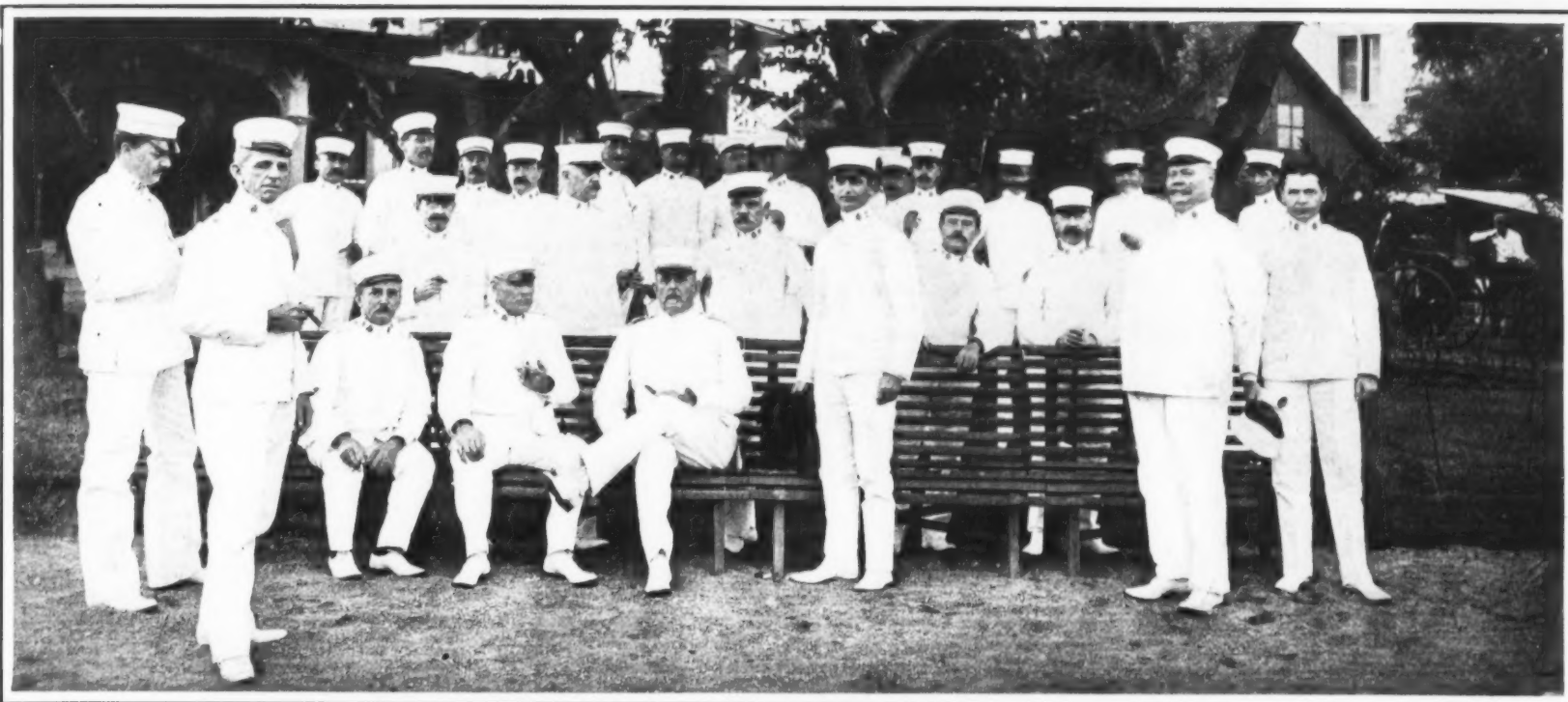
Except on the Pacific coast, this question of the shutting out of Japanese immigration is new to the United States. In 1900 the census showed that there were 86,000 Japanese in this country, as compared with 119,000 Chinese; but while the number of Chinese was declining through the embargo on immigration, the Japanese total was increasing. In 1905 the number of Chinese in the United States is probably 115,000 and that of Japanese 100,000. A large proportion of these Japanese are in Hawaii.

But there are obstacles in the way of the exclusion of the Japanese. The objections to them are fewer than to the Chinese. They demand higher wages than the Chinese; they wear American clothing, adopt American ways, and live, as nearly as they can afford, according to the American standard. They are far cleaner and far less clannish than the Chinese.

Moreover, the opposition to the Japanese is nothing like so great or so widely extended as to the Chinese. It is, so far as we can see, confined to California. The papers in Portland, Seattle, and the other towns of Oregon and Washington oppose this crusade against the Japanese. The journals of the South and Southwest and many of those of

the central West favor the diffusion of the Japanese in those localities. On the Atlantic coast there is not the slightest opposition to the incoming of the brown men. There is a feeling, indeed, among many persons east of the Alleghenies that the Japanese are much less objectionable than are some of the immigrants which are coming in vast numbers to us from southeastern and eastern Europe.

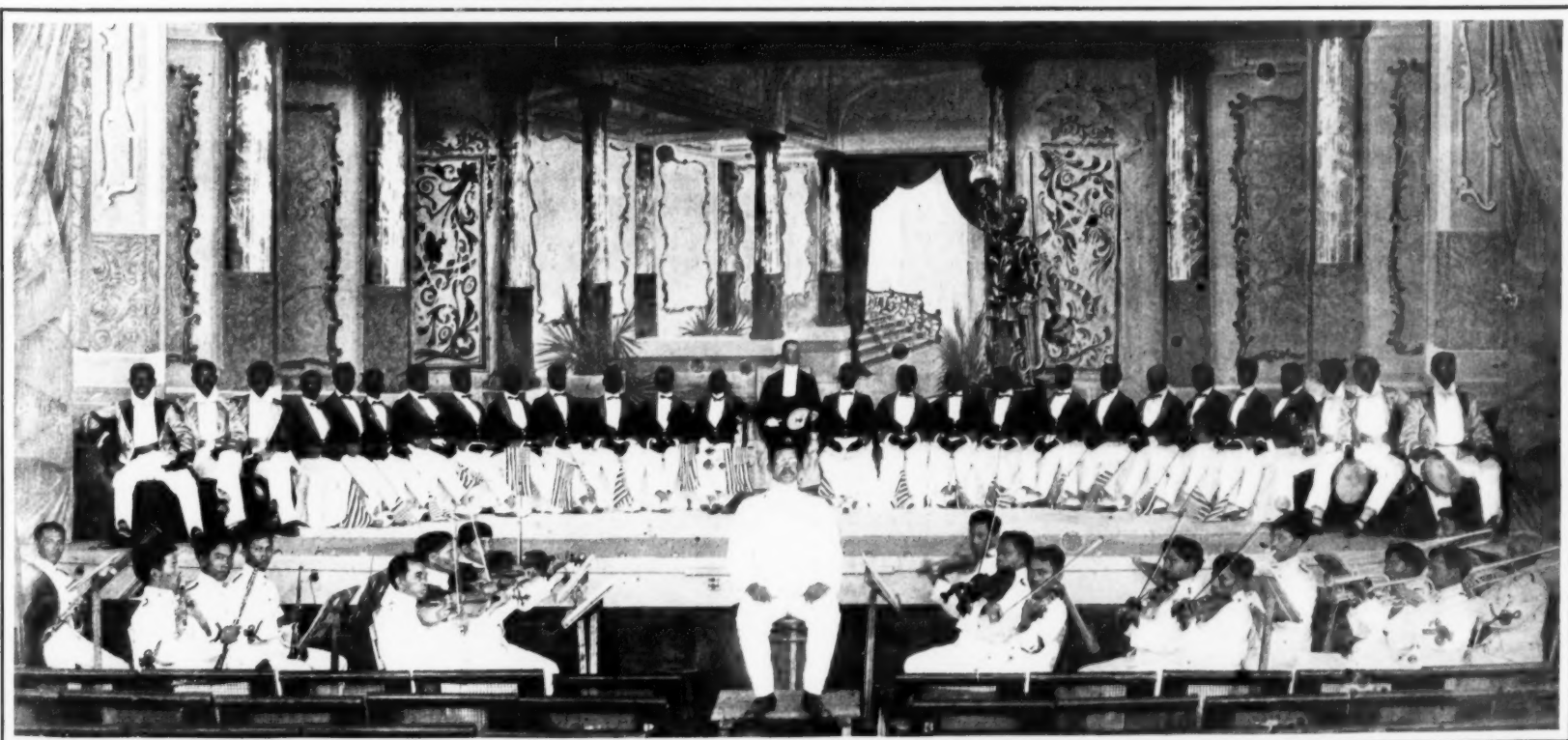
Then, too, there is the opposition of Japan to be reckoned with. Japan's acquiescence cannot be counted on. We cannot coerce her as we did China. We are endeavoring to extend our trade with Japan and throughout Asia generally, and Japan's influence in Asia hereafter will be



GENERAL CORBIN, COMMANDING THE PHILIPPINES DIVISION, AND HIS PERSONAL AND DIVISION STAFFS.
Left to right, in rear of bench: Captain Blum, Major Townsend, Major Richard, Colonel von Schrader, Colonel Carbaugh, Colonel Tucker, Captain Case, Colonel Chamberlain, Major Starr, Colonel Simpson, Major Palmer, Captain Nugent, Captain Cook, Colonel Girard, Captain Wolfe, Colonel Reynolds, Captain Bottoms, Captain Morton; in front: Major Bradley, Major Raymond, Colonel Clem, Colonel Thompson, General Corbin, Captain Moss, Major Baldwin, Captain Horton.



FORT SANTIAGO, HEADQUARTERS OF THE PHILIPPINES DIVISION, AND CONTAINING GENERAL CORBIN'S OFFICE (X).



GRAND MINSTREL PERFORMANCE AT MANILA BY ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS AND CIVILIANS, WHICH NETTED \$2,800 FOR THE ARMY RELIEF SOCIETY.—THE AUDIENCE WAS THE MOST FASHIONABLE ONE EVER SEEN IN MANILA, GOVERNOR AND MRS. WRIGHT, GENERAL AND MRS. CORBIN, ADMIRAL AND MRS. STIRLING, AND OTHER NOTABLES BEING PRESENT.
Performers on the stage, left to right: Captain Wolfe, Captain Toffey, Lieutenant Petty, Captain Babcock, Mr. Shuman, Mr. Patstone, Lieutenant Brewer, Lieutenant Craigie, Captain Stevens, Mr. Foster, Lieutenant Brockman, Mr. Neubaker, Mr. Page, Lieutenant Terry, Mr. Clute, Lieutenant Beacham, Captain Bottoms, Mr. Bouve, Dr. Hall, Lieutenant Bell, Mr. MacNider, Mr. Ingram, Lieutenant Leonard, Mr. Pollard, Mr. Funkhouser, Dr. Bachmann, Lieutenant Cootes. Orchestra leader (in centre), Lieutenant Loving.

GLIMPSES OF LIFE IN THE MILITARY CIRCLE AT MANILA.
COMMANDER OF THE FORCES IN THE PHILIPPINES AND HIS STAFFS, AND AN ARMY AND NAVY MINSTREL SHOW.

A Prediction of Continued Prosperity

By F. W. Hewes

"THE GREATEST prosperity ever known!" Let us see. This prosperity record began eight years ago, at the close of the panic of 1893. The preceding prosperity began at the close of the panic of 1873, more than a quarter of a century ago.

How many men to-day recall, with any distinctness, that earlier period of prosperity? That panic (of 1873) closed at the date of the resumption of specie payment (1879). Boys and girls who were in their baby skirts in the second year of the Civil War, when the suspension of specie payments occurred, grew up through childhood and youth and the period of courtship and many of them married without ever having handled either gold or silver money. In most of their homes during those seventeen years a few coins were held as rare curiosities. But for business purposes, paper only: Paper dollars, paper "shinplasters" (fractions of a dollar), and such paper issues as were made by local dealers for local convenience. Even postage stamps were often converted into "change." Then came the hand-touch of gold and silver in every-day use, and at the same date the close of the panic. Business improved as by magic, and soon the "boom of the early eighties" was in full swing. Just what that was can be shrewdly guessed by looking at diagram No. 1, which shows by one chart line the rate of improvement year by year following the panic of 1873, and by a second line the rate following the panic of 1893.

This exhibit measures general business improvement by the increase of money flowing in all the ordinary channels of finance, including the large items of national, State, and municipal expenditures, and the minor as well as the greater industries. One feature stands out with distinct prominence. For its first five years the earlier prosperity greatly outstripped that of the first five years of this present experience. The record of that earlier prosperity at the fifth year is a gain of almost exactly fifty per cent., while that of this present improvement is only a little over thirty per cent. From that fifth year, however, the two records move very differently. The break in the earlier record at 1883 (holding to 1890) finds no correspondence in the present movement; the chart line pushing ever upward, and with one exception (1898) at a remarkably uniform rate of gain.

So much for the general business record. Diagram

No. 2 presents a movement of still more vital interest, for it is the industrial business of the nation that is the foundation of all other economic forces. When men feel assured of a few weeks or a few months of profitable operations in manufacture, transportation, and merchandise, they borrow freely of the banks and thereby create a special circulation of money, which is an accurate index of what may be termed industrial prosperity. The improvement in fundamental economics, as thus portrayed by the two chart lines of diagram No. 2, is strikingly interesting.

First, however, it is to be noted that the improvement in industrial business started a year later than that in general business (following each panic). During the first four years the earlier prosperity record leads, although not as notably as in the general business record. The 1883 set-back, although more decided than on diagram No. 1, lasts only two years instead of seven. Then rallying, the progress (except for 1891) was remarkable to the climax date of 1892.

age at the lowest ebb of the tide of the panic of 1893 was only thirteen per cent. of general circulation and fifteen per cent. of industrial circulation.

Of most intense present interest is the significant indication that the present prosperity wave has several years more of good, strong "climbing" ahead, before it breaks over into another panic rush, and flattens out in a dead run along the wash and filth and wreckage of desolation beach.

Will it so break? Is it possible to so catch its climbing force by scientific business methods as to turn its growing power into conserving channels that shall produce practical currents of steady prosperity for unlimited years to come? In considering this question the critical attention of the reader is called to the much more uniform upward movement of the present prosperity chart line (on each division of the diagram) as compared with that of the preceding prosperity record. This improved uniformity seems a strong indication that the present prosperity is on a

more scientific foundation. The final answer, however, will depend largely upon the wisdom of the boys who are now so rapidly stepping into the places made vacant by the death and retirement of experienced men.

Every twenty years brings a majority of young and inexperienced men into business. They have never passed through a great "panic." They are naturally strongly impressed with the theories of business as learned in their school studies, which the experienced men have sorted down to a real prosperity footing, seasoned and crystallized in a real "panic" crucible. So far, however, the boys of each past business generation have had to test their theories by actual experience, believing more sincerely in the text-books and teachers of their alma mater, than in the proven lessons of their fathers. Thus, once in about twenty years the prosperity wave breaks in "panic," instead of being conserved into resourceful power by steadying its forces under the well tried and thoroughly proven experience of a hundred years with its five great panics—1819, 1837, 1857, 1873, and 1893.

However, there is strong indication of several more good business years before the impetuosity of inexperience shall be "in the saddle" in a sufficient force to rush the steed and its rider to double destruction.

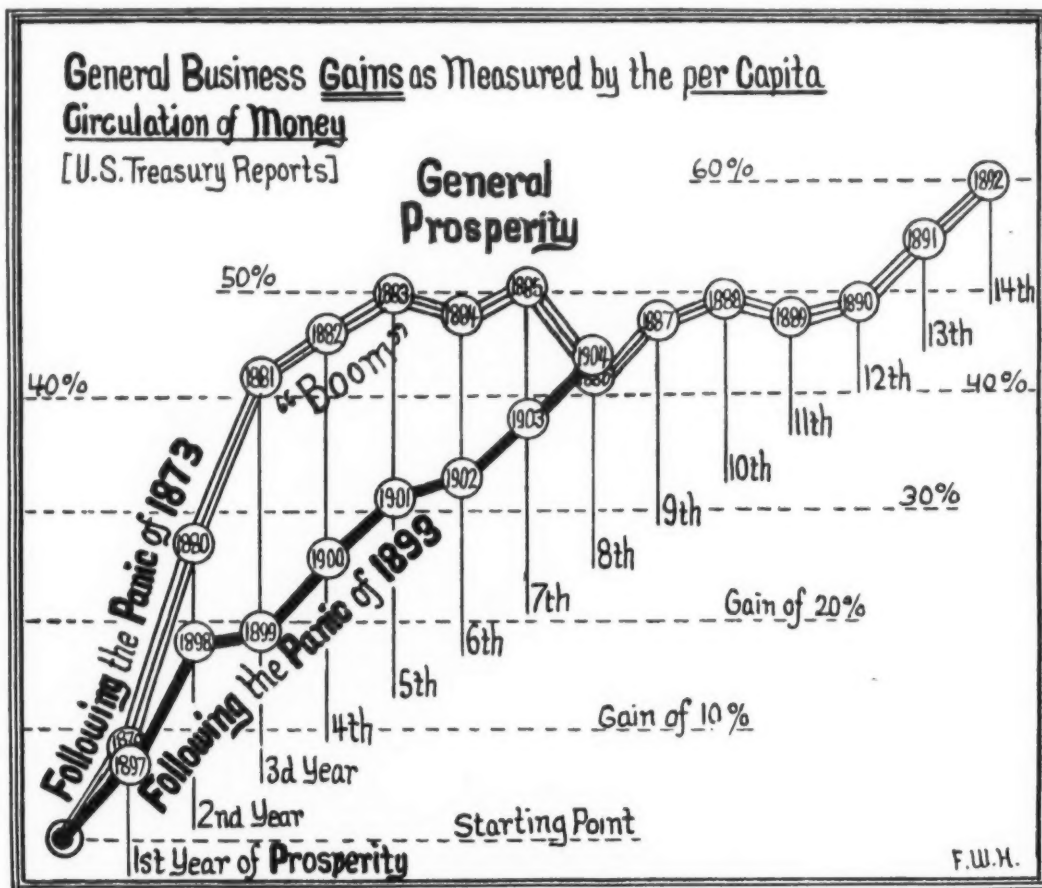


DIAGRAM NO. 1.

That 1883-85 set-back gave the present industrial prosperity record a decided lead, for as in the measure of general business, so in industrial business the present prosperity record has suffered no reverse, and bids fair to continue to excel that of the earlier prosperity record, remarkable as that was.

The two circulations of money used herewith to measure prosperity are proven to be faithful indicators by the comparison and test of two other records that walk hand-in-hand with the records of manufacture and transportation. Those two others are the per-capita freight earnings of railroads and the per-capita value of total mineral production. The correspondence is remarkably close, but as these last-mentioned records are not available for the earlier years included in this study the two circulations of money are used.

Having measured the prosperity movements, it becomes a matter of equally keen interest to measure panic movements by the same standards. Those four stories are fully and graphically told in diagram No. 3. They are so brief as to need no extended notes. The most significant feature of these little pictures is that so small a percentage of loss induces a panic. Even the serious disaster of 1893 is indexed by a shrinkage of less than three per cent. in the general money circulation, and only about six per cent. in the special circulation recorded by bank loans and discounts. Even the extreme shrink-

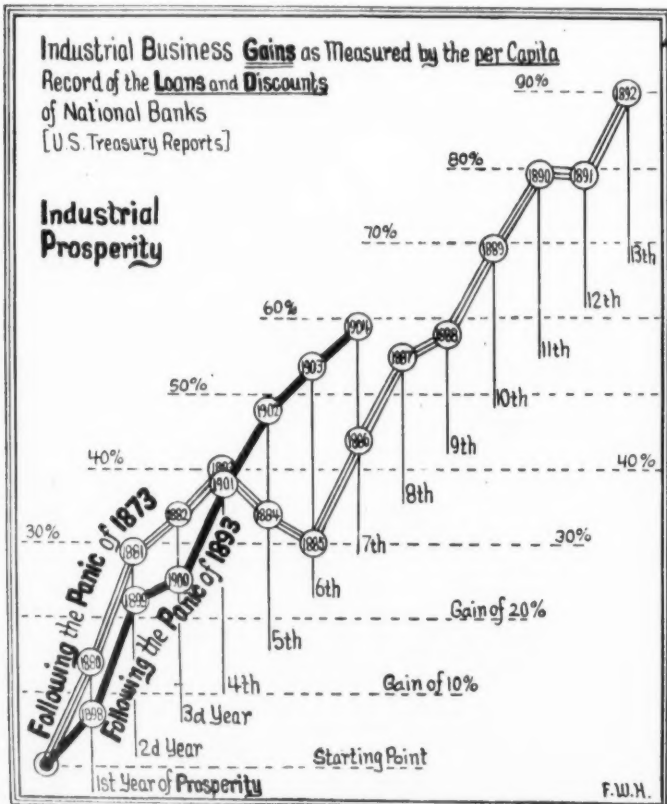


DIAGRAM NO. 2.

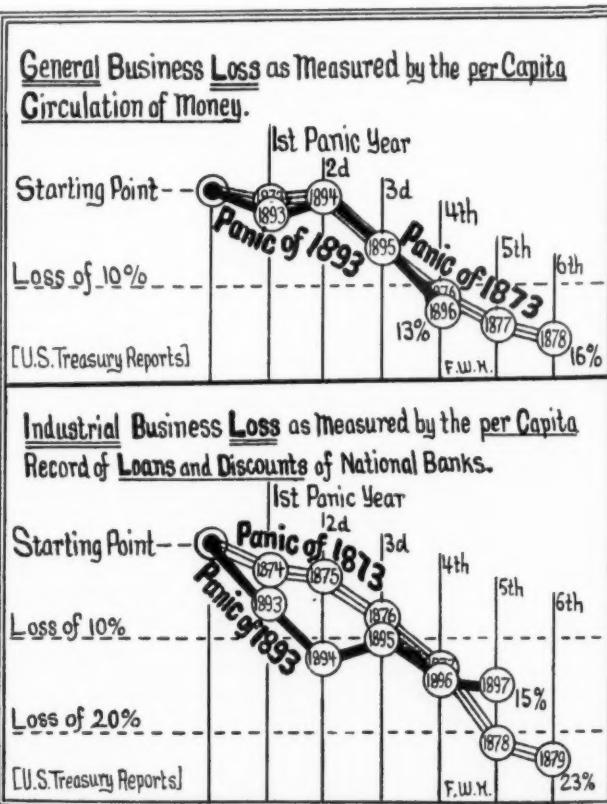


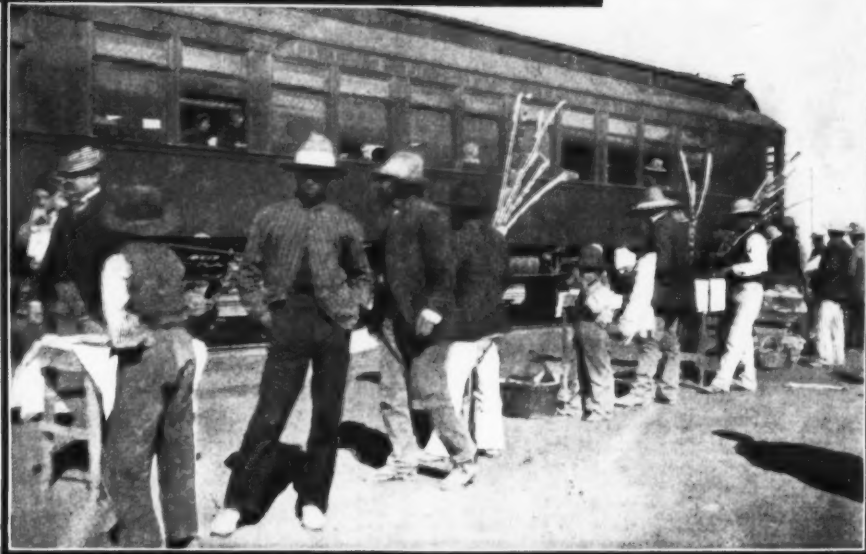
DIAGRAM NO. 3.



MONUMENT, NEAR TIA JUANA, SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, MARKING THE BOUNDARY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO. — Earle.



GENUINE BUFFALO, ONE OF THE BEST SPECIMENS IN THE ZOO AT DENVER, COL. — Earle.



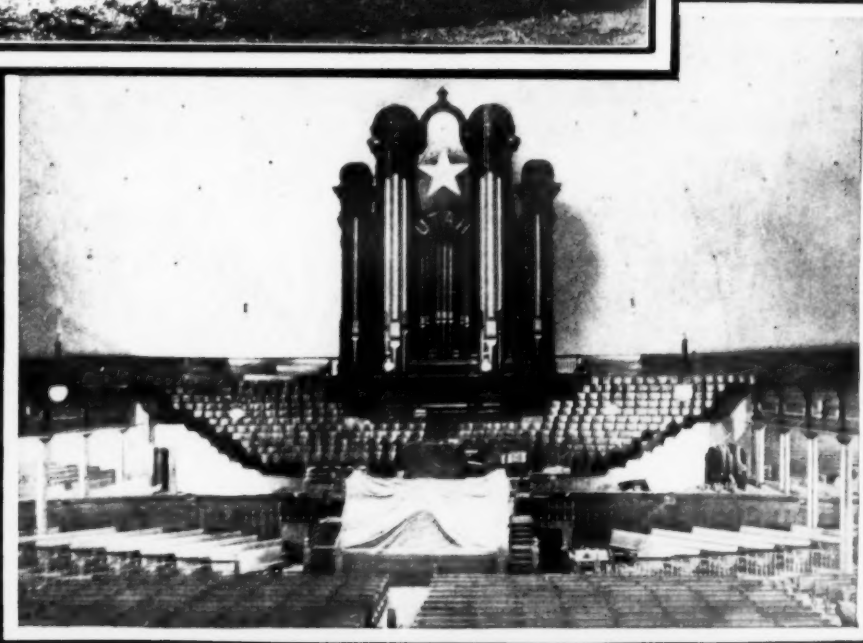
MEXICANS IN DEL RIO, TEXAS, SELLING HOT TOMALES, ETC., TO RAILROAD TRAVELERS.



VAULTS ABOVE GROUND FOR THE BURIAL OF THE POOR AT NEW ORLEANS, LA. — Ewing.



AMERICAN IN MEXICO DRESSES AS MEXICANS DO. — Ewing.



LARGEST ORGAN IN THE WORLD, IN THE MORMON TABERNACLE, SALT LAKE CITY. — Earle.

FASCINATING RECORDS OF THE FLYING FILM.

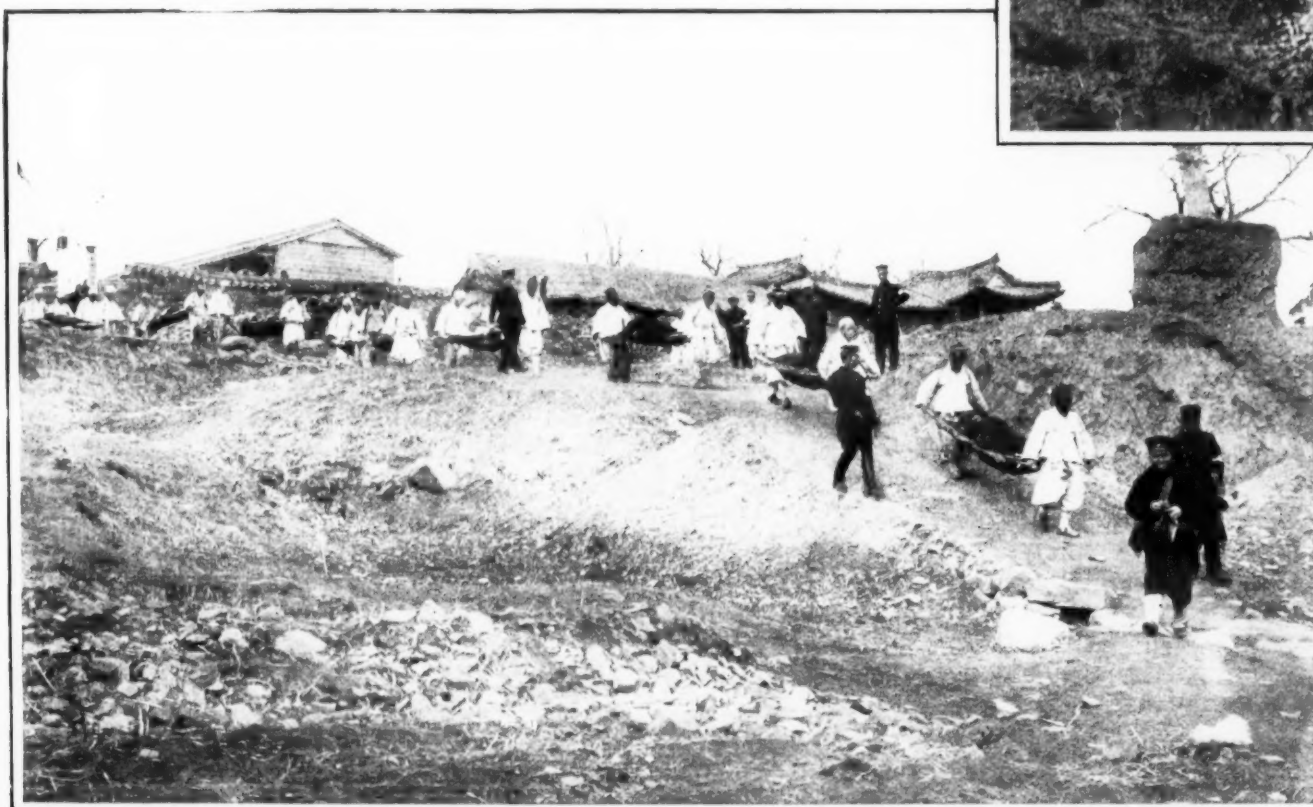
STRIKING PICTORIAL TROPHIES OF TRAVELING CAMERISTS WHO MADE A HURRY TRIP ACROSS THE CONTINENT.



AMMUNITION COLUMN OF THE JAPANESE IMPERIAL GUARD EN ROUTE TO A BATTLE-FIELD.



ARTILLERY OF JAPAN'S IMPERIAL GUARD LUMBERING THROUGH MANCHURIA TO THE FRONT.



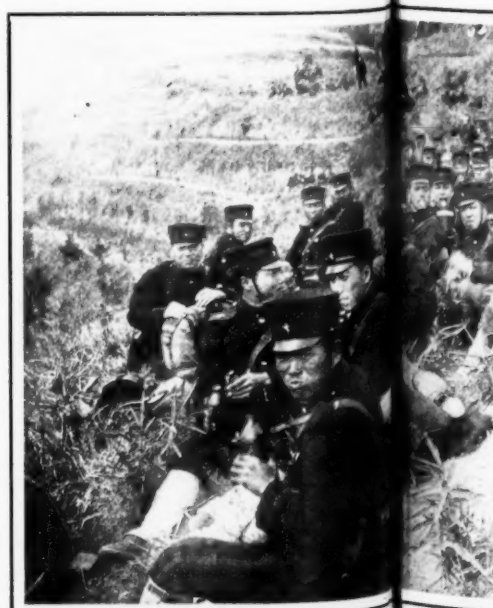
SERIOUSLY-WOUNDED JAPANESE SOLDIERS SENT TO THE REAR DURING THE BATTLE NEAR MUKDEN.



JAPANESE IMPERIAL GUARD CROSS A MA



IMPERIAL GUARD, HASTENING TO MEET THE ENEMY DURING THE BATTLE

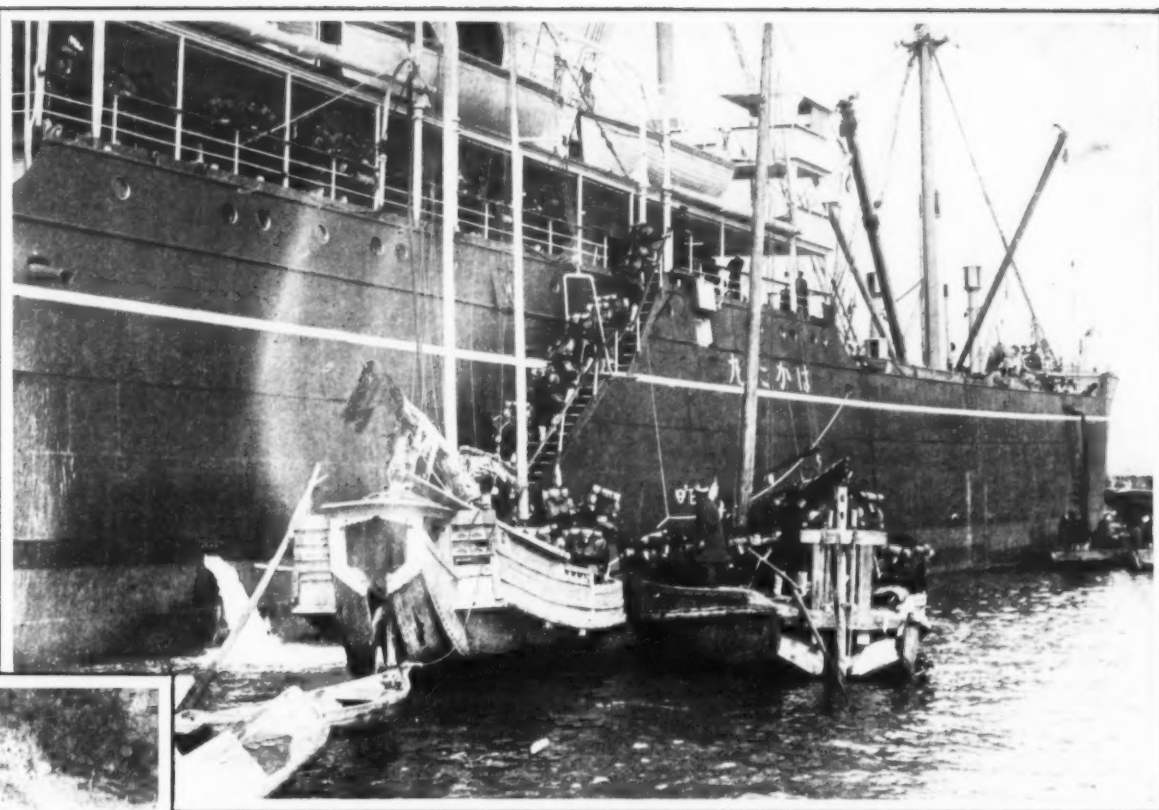


DETACHMENT OF THE IMPERIAL GUARD RESTING

JAPAN'S IMPERIAL GUARD, THE LOW
HOW THE MIKADO'S FINEST SOLDIERS EMBARKED FOR MANCHURIA AND CHED
Photographs from Edman



ERIAL GUARD ACROSS A MANCHURIAN RIVER.



SOLDIERS OF THE IMPERIAL GUARD BOARDING TRANSPORTS FOR MANCHURIA.



MEET THE STAFF OF THE FIRST JAPANESE ARMY.



LOADING GUNS FOR OYAMA'S ARMY ON SHIPS AT A PORT IN JAPAN.



ERIAL GUARD RESTING AFTER A WEARY MARCH.



HALT FOR REST OF THE ARTILLERY CORPS OF THE IMPERIAL GUARD.

THE LOWER OF HER GRAND ARMY.
A AND CHED TO MEET THE FOES THEY DEFEATED WITH FEARFUL SLAUGHTER.
aphs from ldiman Johnston.

ARE THERE PERILS AHEAD IN 1908?

By Charles M. Harvey

WHAT WILL be the *personnel* and the creed of the great organization which will battle with the Republicans for the supremacy in 1908? This query rises in the minds of a very large proportion of the 80,000,000 of Americans—Republicans, Populists, Socialists, Democrats, and persons of all other shades of political thought.

In the irrepressible conflict between the radicals and the conservatives for the control of the Democracy the radicals won in 1896, nominated the candidates and framed the platforms of that year and of 1900, and led the party to a defeat in both years which was worse in the second than it was in the first. Conservatives regained the supremacy in 1904, put up the ticket, and shaped the platform, and sent the party to greater disaster than struck it in either 1896 or 1900. The radicals look at the defeat of 1904 as their own vindication, and say that they will reorganize the party on new lines and under new leaders. The chances are that they will.

The self-seeking egotist and money-maker, Mr. Bryan, in his manifesto declares that Parker's overwhelming defeat was due "to the fact that the Democratic party attempted to be conservative in the presence of conditions which demanded radical remedies," and insists that if the party is to win in the future it "must be a positive, aggressive, and progressive organization." The platform which this twice-defeated candidate has the assurance to suggest includes free silver, an income tax, independence for the Philippines, reduction of the tariff, a war upon the trusts, the abolition of the note-issue feature of the national banks, the election of United States Senators by popular vote, the election of United States judges by the people for fixed terms, the adoption of the postal-telegraph system, and State ownership of railways. Nearly all of these things are favored by Mr. Hearst, who was the radicals' ridiculous aspirant for the presidential candidacy in the St. Louis convention. Mr. Watson, who was the presidential candidate of the Populists in the recent election (more or less under Republican cover), is practically in harmony with Bryan on these issues.

Mr. Hearst's papers say: "In order to win, the Democratic party must be Democratic." Mr. Pulitzer's New York World says the same thing. But the Democracy of one of these is widely different from that of the other. Hearst's is the Democracy of Watson, Debs, and Bryan. Pulitzer's is the Democracy of Cleveland, Hill, Gorman, and Parker, the Democracy which has just been buried under the biggest avalanche of votes ever cast against any cause supported by a great party in the country's history.

"A party to win must stand for something, not merely against something." These were the words of Joseph W. Folk just after the recent election in which he was chosen Governor of Missouri, although every other man who stood upon his ticket was defeated, and President Roosevelt carried the State by a large ma-

jority. Folk's name was mentioned in connection with the presidential nomination long before the St. Louis convention of 1904 met, but he wanted to serve a term as Governor before he consented to become a candidate for President. A silverite in 1896 and 1900, and an ardent admirer of Bryan, Folk may be said to belong to the radical element of his party. His victory, under conditions which were decidedly anti-Democratic, will be interpreted as a triumph for radicalism as well as a victory for a radical. Folk may be a big figure in the radicalized Democratic convention of 1908. Douglas, who, on an ultra-radical platform, carried Massachusetts by 36,000, in the face of a plurality of 86,000 for Roosevelt, may also be a man of destiny, but we think not.

The present probabilities are that the radicals will be in control of the machinery of the Democratic party by 1908, name the candidates, and frame the platform. Norman E. Mack, New York's member of the Democratic national committee, says the indications point to Bryan as the candidate for 1908, but in the sober light of the past the political Lazarus of the Democracy cannot hope for a resurrection. It would seem that Hill's, Parker's, and Belmont's State could not be stamped to the radicals, yet surface indications there portend a revolt against the conservative elements which were dominant in 1904. If New York's Democracy cannot be held by the "safe and sane" faction of the party, there is not much chance in the West or South for the followers of Tilden and Cleveland to make headway against the radical current which is preparing to sweep through the country.

Parties cannot win unless they stand for some permanent and vital need of American life. They must champion something that appeals to the conscience or the self-interest of a majority of the people. It is the positive, not the negative, that impresses the electors. Or, as Governor-elect Folk says, "A party to win must stand for something, not merely against something." One of the weaknesses of the Democracy in 1904 was that while it stood against several things it did not stand decisively for anything. It was obstructive and not constructive. Widely different from this was the Democracy's attitude in the two-thirds of a century previous to 1861, when it made the law for the country.

The necessity for a positive policy necessarily will force the Democracy into radicalism. That party started out on its career by being radical. In striking at the privileges of the few and declaring for the rights of the many, as when it broadened the basis of the electorate in the early days of the government, it championed radicalism. This it did under the lead of Jefferson, and the result was that property qualifications for voting and office-holding at length were abolished. It was radical again when, under Jackson's lead, it struck down the coterie which would keep the presidency within a restricted class and brought the office within the people's reach. Again it was radical when it fought the political proscription which would shut out foreigners, especially Roman Catholics, from the franchise until they resided twenty-one years in the country. But all this was the radicalism of intelligence. On the slavery issue the Democracy became reactionary, and then came its decline and fall.

It will be forced into a different sort of a radicalism now by the demand for a positive policy to antagonize the positiveness of the Republicans and by the pressure of its younger element. The younger men will be in the saddle in 1908, and the "silver grays" will be sent to the rear. Hearst, Watson, Folk, Garvin, Mack, Bryan, Tillman, Williams of Massachusetts, and Williams of Mississippi, are all young men. Douglas, though not young in years, is youthful in spirit, in initiative, in resourcefulness, and in his ready adaptation to new issues. The necessity for appealing to the younger voters, who were overwhelmingly on Roosevelt's side in the canvass of 1904, and who want to do things and not to prevent things from being done, will also compel the Democracy to take advanced ground on questions ignored in recent canvasses, or touched only lightly.

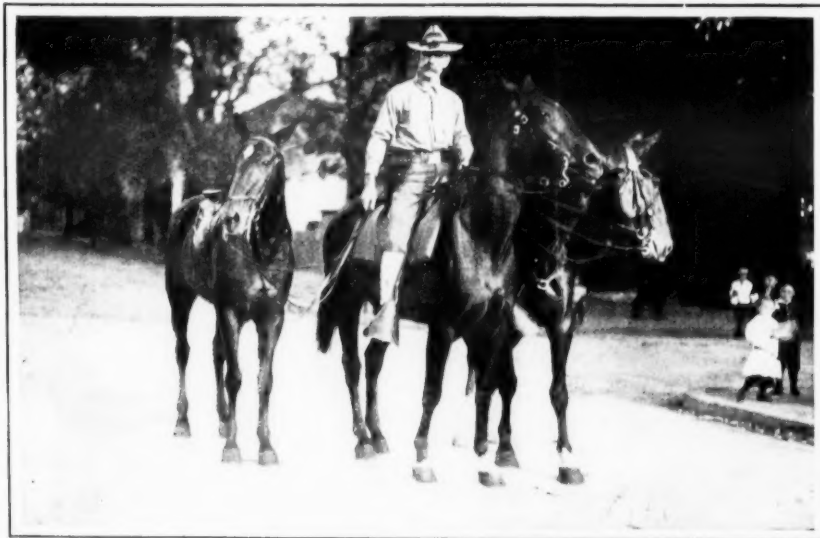
The radicals are the aggressive element of the Democracy. Judge Parker's foolish ferocity in the closing days of the campaign was too suggestive of Bombastes to impress anybody. On the other hand, in Tillman's, Watson's, Folk's, and Debs's pugnacity there is nothing at all of the comic-opera cast. It is real, and it is calculated to captivate the fancy, even if it does not make much of an appeal to the judgment. Watson's Populists, Debs's Social Democrats, Corrigan's Social Laborites, and that part of the Bryanite ingredient of

the Democracy which repudiated Parker in the recent canvass comprise probably a million and a half of voters. United with the radicals like Hearst, who supported Parker for the sake of regularity, they would make a formidable host. All of these elements have a common bond of sympathy. It would be comparatively easy to frame a platform on which all of them could stand, and to put up a ticket which all of them could support, though in the event of victory the coalition would be apt to be shattered. Such a union would force Cleveland, Hill, Parker, and the great body of the conserva-

Continued on page 351



FAMILIAR SIGHT IN GEORGETOWN, D. C. PRESIDENT, MRS. ROOSEVELT, MISS ALICE, AND THEODORE, JR., PREPARING TO START ON A HORSEBACK RIDE.



KEEPER OF THE WHITE HOUSE STABLES WAITING ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF THE CITY WITH SADDLE HORSES FOR PRESIDENT AND MRS. ROOSEVELT.



MRS. ROOSEVELT MOUNTING HER PONY, AND USING A PORTION OF AN OLD WATER-PIPE AS A HORSE-BLOCK.

THE WHITE HOUSE FAMILY'S FAVORITE RECREATION.

PRESIDENT AND MRS. ROOSEVELT AND THEIR CHILDREN, FOND OF HORSEBACK RIDING, OFTEN ENJOY A CANTER IN THE SUBURBS OF WASHINGTON.—Hopkins-Moss News Syndicate.



BEACH AT OSTEND, BELGIUM, WITH ITS MANY COVERED CHAIRS.—Charles L. Dray, New York.



A PRAIRIE MAID AND HER LONG-EARED PET.—Louis Harger, Kansas.



(PRIZE-WINNER.) PIONEER WOMAN AND HER BABE.—Nellie Coutant, Indiana.



FEEDING THE HUNGRY.—Mrs. E. E. Trumbull, New York.



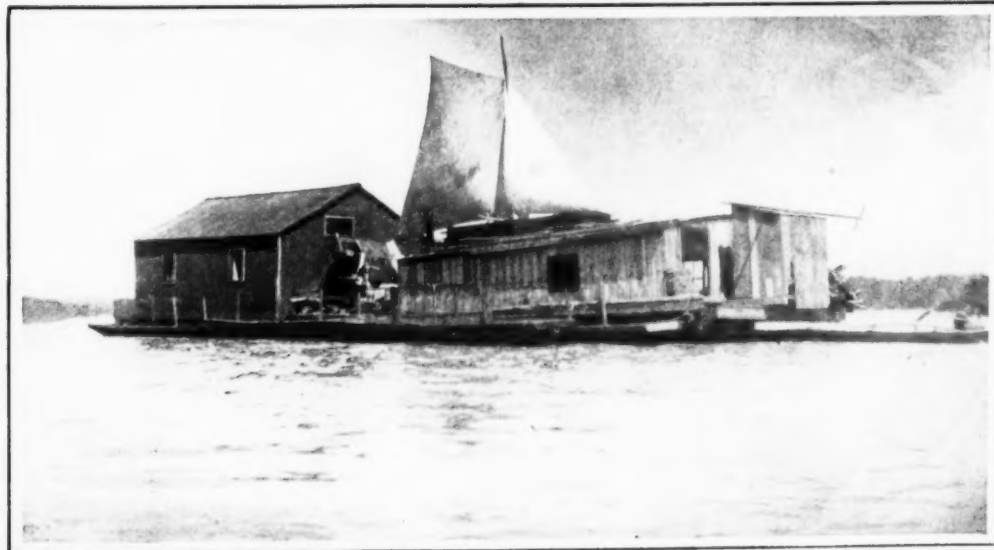
THE LITTLE ONES CONNING THEIR PICTURE-BOOK.—Nick Bruhl, Wisconsin.



SO NEAR AND YET SO FAR.—Fred A. Elliott, New York.



A CALIFORNIA ODDITY—A WEEK-OLD OSTRICH.—Clement Nadeau.



HOUSE-BOAT ON THE MISSISSIPPI CARRYING A PARTY TO THE LATE WORLD'S FAIR.—C. W. Durham, Illinois.

AMATEUR PRIZE PHOTO CONTEST—INDIANA WINS.

PICTURES OF UNUSUAL SCENES AND INCIDENTS DISPLAYED BY COMPETING SKILLFUL CAMERISTS.

(SEE OUR AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC ANNOUNCEMENT ON PAGE 350.)



THE AUTOMOBILING fraternity throughout the country is interested in the announcement

that the Morris Park (N. Y.) running race-track, with its magnificent wide turns and long, wide, straight stretches, will also be used on holidays for automobile races, for which it is being prepared. Dave Hennen Morris, the president of the Automobile Club of America, is one of the owners of the track, which, owing to the opening of the new Belmont Park running track on Long Island, is to be abandoned by the horseman and taken up by the men of the auto. President Morris's connection with the affair insures the interest and attendance of the Automobile Club of America membership, and society as well, at this beautiful course. Match races and gymkana events will be made features.

AMERICANS WHO, while abroad, buy motor cars should bear in mind that, according to a circular recently issued by the Treasury Department, only non-residents have the privilege of bringing in touring automobiles free of duty, but such non-residents must be in no wise connected with any automobile business. Automobiles owned by Americans, to be free of duty as household effects, must have been used abroad for a period of one year or more by the owner or his family. The owner's family shall be held to include his wife, children, and his parents, brothers and sisters, or any of them residing with him abroad.

FRANCE HAS always had all sorts of competitions to encourage and develop the artistic side of the automobile industry. At last we are to have something of the kind, thanks to the liberality of one of our leading makers. The George N. Pierce Company, of Buffalo, N. Y., offers \$1,000 in prizes to designers and artists, in order to receive the best designs and color schemes possible for its motor-car bodies. There are two \$250 first prizes, and two \$100 second prizes for the best designs of open bodies and inclosed or limousines bodies, with side entrances, and a \$200 first prize, with \$100 to the second, for the best color scheme. The contest closes June 1st.

IN CONTINENTAL Europe they have reciprocal motor-car regulations, by which each country recognizes officially the registration of the others, and

The Man in the Auto



THE "PERFECTION," MODEL OF 1905, DESIGNED BY ELWOOD HAYNES—A FINE SIDE-ENTRANCE TONNEAU WITH VICTORIA TOP.

it is such reciprocal or rather national legislation that we need here—if we need licenses at all—where each State at present has its own regulations and numbering system for automobiles. A national law would expedite touring and simplify matters exceedingly.

ONE OF THE surprises, among others, at the Boston show was the renaissance of the steam carriage. Seven different makers showed widely varying models, many of them fitted with side-entrance touring bodies—quite a change, indeed, from the horseless-carriage type of a few years ago. They had flash-tube steam generators, water and fire tube boilers, and single vertical, vertical compound, inclined compound, and horizontal engines, with propeller shaft, bevel gear, centre chain, and side-chain drives. Prices? Well, you paid your money—a few hundred dollars to a few thousand. Some one said long ago that the steam wagon was only a temporary stop-gap in the development of the automobile. Along came the White, which President Roosevelt admired so in the inaugural parade, and lo! the stop-gap was bridged, so that now it looks as if the steam-motor car was to come into its own again for practical use, and cease to be a racing-exhibition freak.

HENRY FORD, who astonished the world in 1904 with his light-weight "git-thar" racer, and gobbled up all the records, is ready with another racer for this season. The new flyer is a six-cylinder machine away below the 2,204-pound limit. Frank Kulick, America's machinist-driver, who handled the little Ford racer so well and gallantly last year, will drive the new car in competition here with the best drivers and cars Europe can produce. I predict that he will repeat his victories of last year over them.

SOME SURPRISE has been expressed among the mechanical sharps of the trade that the makers, big and little, should allow the Elmore Company of Clyde, O., to be the only makers of automobiles who use the two-cycle motor. The two-cycle motor, owing to its simplicity, is largely used in the best marine practice for fast work. In the American Automobile Association's New York and St. Louis tour of last summer, the Elmore carried off all the honors. One of the more recent performances of the two-cycle Elmore was that of W. W. Gawthrop,

who drove an Elmore car from Philadelphia to the Boston show. Despite the trying weather conditions and bad roads, the Elmore, on its arrival in Boston, was promptly put in commission as a demonstrating car and saw active service all the week without any repairs or overhauling.

THE NATIONAL automobile shows held at New York and Chicago produced a net profit of \$90,000. While these figures may indicate to superficial observers a glorious result, they are proof to close observers that the shows are really becoming a drag on the finances and the physical abilities of the makers. If they are dancing they are paying the piper, too. Notwithstanding all of this, however, New York is to be blessed with four shows next winter. The licensed makers will have one and so will the unlicensed makers, or—as they prefer to call themselves, the independents; the importers will have their salon, and last, but not least, the Automobile Club of America, the originators of automobile shows in this country, will have a swell, and of course successful, society function and exhibit of their own.

ALEX SCHWALBACH.

Suffering After Port Arthur's Fall

(Special correspondence of Leslie's Weekly)

CHE-FOO, CHINA, February 3d, 1905.

ON WEDNESDAY, January 25th, the steamer *Whampoa*, which had been chartered by the Russian government to convey from surrendered Port Arthur refugees to Russia, signaled to the United States cruiser *Cincinnati*, lying in the harbor here, for some bread and a doctor. The *Whampoa* had already over 500 refugees on board, many of whom she had picked up from junks on the previous Sunday, and this large number rendered it impossible, for the time, to provide bread for the lot, although later on this was arranged.

The doctor upon arriving on board found a case of childbirth. He attended to the woman and made her comfortable, and also dressed the wounds of many who had not been treated for many a day. On the day following he again called and attended to the mother and dressed the wounds of others who needed attention badly. During all this time storm after storm swept over the port, and it was not without personal risk that one boarded the steamers.

The condition on board can be imagined when you consider a ship supposed to accommodate about 180 to 200 people carrying in all over 800 souls. Every available space was occupied, the cabins were reserved for the women and some of the children, and the rest of the vessel was occupied by the civilians and dock workmen. The holds were crowded with these people, and some of the men looked as though they had certainly seen better conditions.

On Thursday, January 26th, the sun shone for the first time in four days, the wind moderated somewhat, and those refugees who had permission to go on shore began to disembark. They came in small sampans, and each man had to look out for himself and family (if he had any), and very shortly the bay was covered with sampans, crowded with men, women, and children, including boxes of all sizes and description. They soon assembled on the beach, where they awaited the arrival of those appointed to show them to the quarters which had been arranged for their reception.

Some of them looked as though they had experienced

but little physical hardship, although a number of them, by their faces, gave evidence of a long period of anxiety and suspense. Others looked as though they had suffered in both ways, and some of these presented a picture which was sad to see. One mother with three young children was standing shivering in the

A Moral Paradox.

YOU'D never think of cheating the butcher or the boy
Who leaves your daily paper; it wouldn't give you joy
To know you had evaded a restaurant cashier
Or given a bar-tender bad money for his beer.
And of dishonest motives accuse you none would dare,
Yet when the car is crowded you'll try to shirk your fare.

NO matter how much conscience you pride yourself upon;
Though you do not owe a dollar, deal fair with every one,
And feel you'd rather perish than honor to degrade
By taking an advantage in any sort of trade;
You'll find one vice triumphant, for you cannot forswear
The ill-begotten nickel of unpaid street-car fare.

I know—for I have tried it—and I am honest, too;
And never have avoided a payment justly due.
I've even called attention to errors that were made
Distinctly in my favor—and felt myself repaid
By knowing it was honest. Yet I have done my share
Of beating the conductor out of my street-car fare.

I guess it's human nature, and we are not to blame,
For, whether poor or wealthy, we do it just the same.
Though paragons of virtue, whom Satan cannot tempt
In any other manner, we're never quite exempt
From one alluring evil that is beyond compare—
The sinful satisfaction of dodging street-car fare.

I think, when life is ended, and in their final sleep
Beneath the sod and daisies our forms are buried, deep;
When with the holy angels our spirits fain would mix,
And we are bound for heaven, across the River Styx,
E'en while our eyes are resting upon the golden stair,
We'll try to beat old Charon out of his ferry fare.

LOUIS J. STELLMANN.

cold with an infant in her arms, with only a thin shawl for an extra covering; the other two children, about the ages of five and seven, were seated on the only box they appeared to have, and all gave evidence of suffering through exposure and anxiety, and, perhaps, want. It was quite late in the afternoon when these people, who had landed in the morning, were all finally disposed of, and in the meantime a heavy snow storm had come up, which did not lessen their discomfort. Many went to a hotel, and the rest were distributed throughout the town, where quarters had been provided for them.

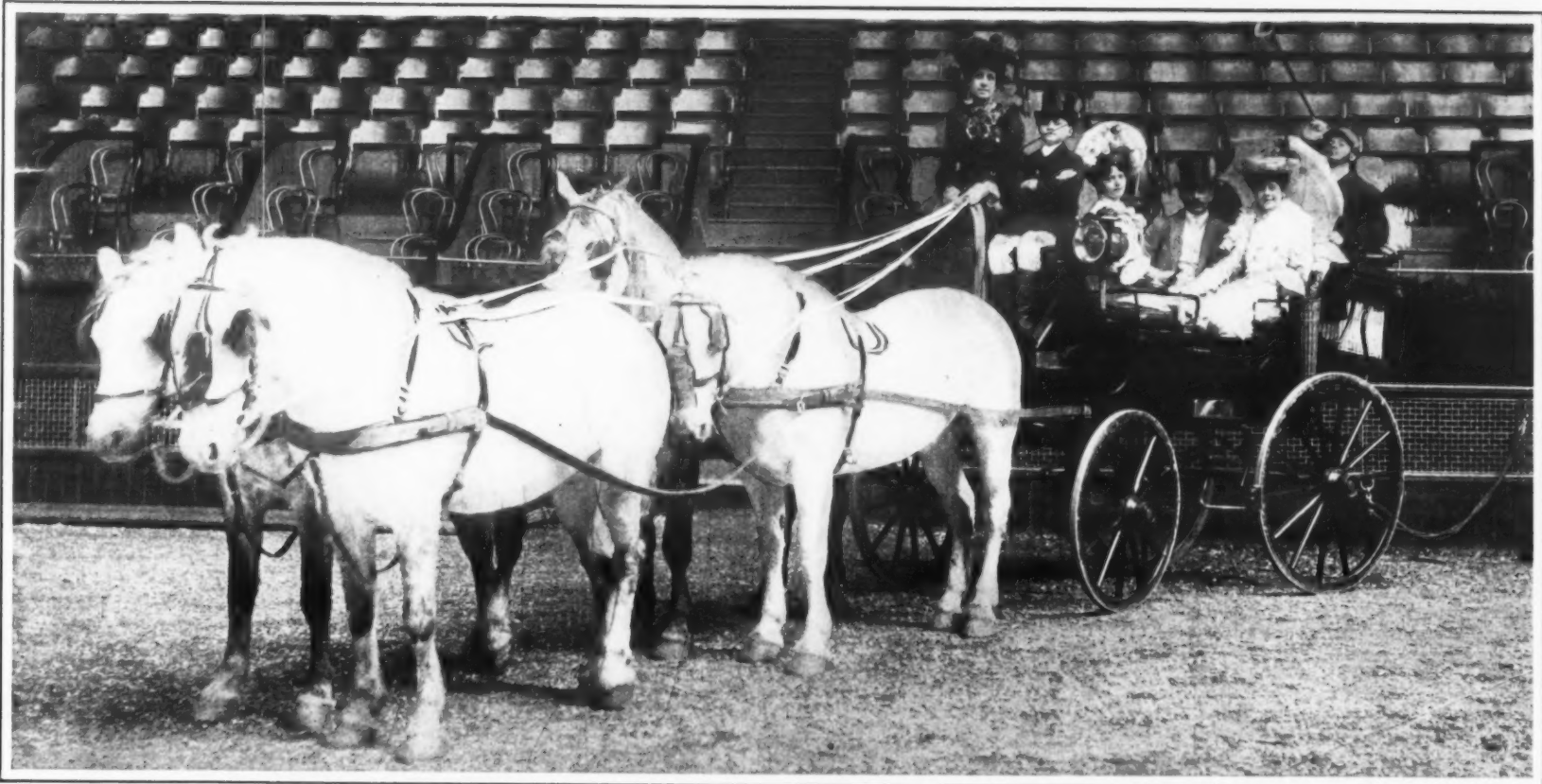
On Saturday afternoon, January 28th, the *Whampoa* left for Shanghai with about eight hundred people on board, bound for European Russia. This boat, it was thought, would accommodate over one thousand persons, but it was found that this number would overcrowd it too much, and many were therefore transferred to the steamers *Munchen* and *Lady Mitchell*, which were chartered by the Russian government for the purpose. There are now about nine hundred refugees in this port, some of whom will shortly leave, although it is likely that a number will stay indefinitely, and Che-foo will have a larger Russian population than heretofore for some time to come.

CHARLES FRANKLIN.

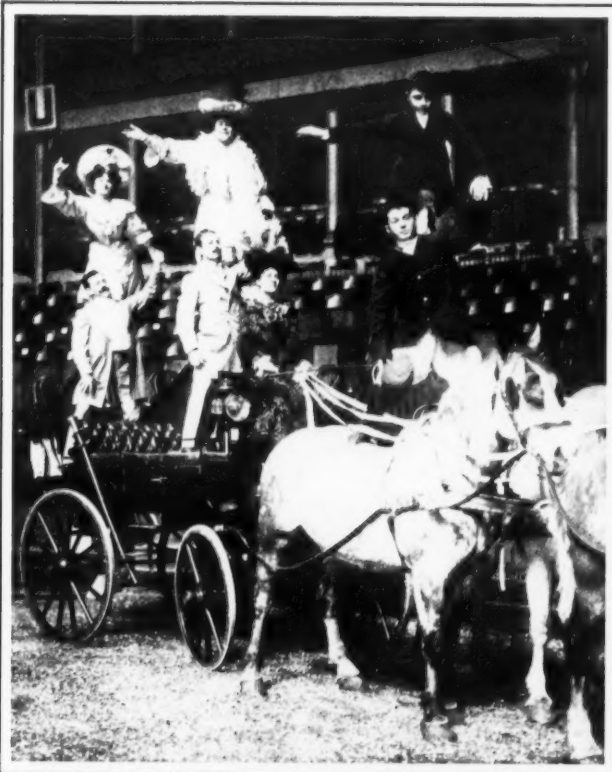
Scalp Humor with Loss of Hair.

MERCILESS ITCHING MADE HIM WILD. SPEEDY CURE BY CUTICURA SOAP AND OINTMENT.

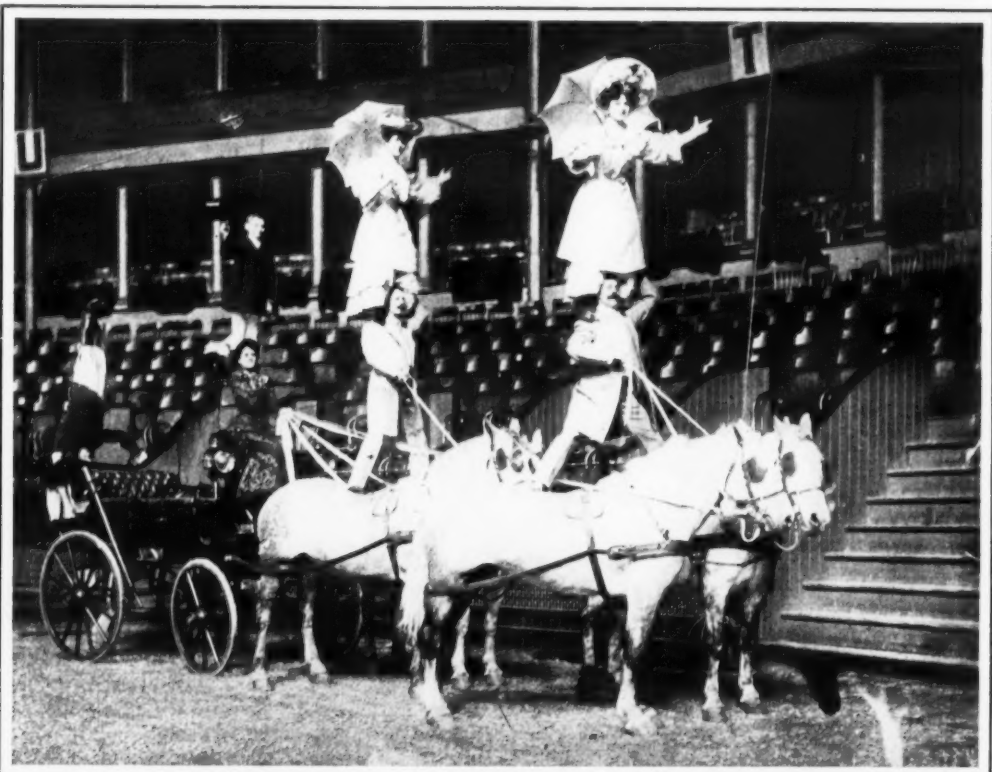
"FOR two years my neck was covered with humor, spreading to my hair, which fell out, leaving an unsightly bald spot, and the soreness, inflammation, and merciless itching made me wild. Friends advised Cuticura Soap and Ointment, and after a few applications the torment subsided, to my great joy. The sores soon disappeared, and my hair grew again as thick as ever. I shall always recommend Cuticura." (Signed) H. J. Spalding, 104 W. 104th Street, New York City.



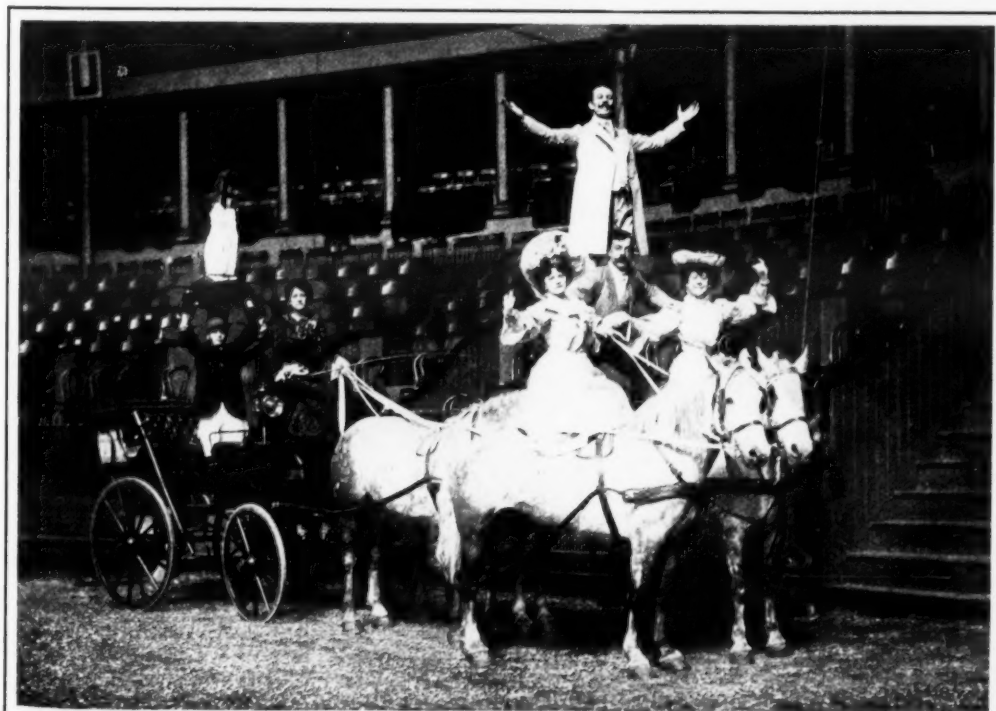
ARRIVAL ON THE SCENE OF THE COACHING PARTY, THE TWO LECUSSON BROTHERS, THEIR WIVES AND COUSINS.



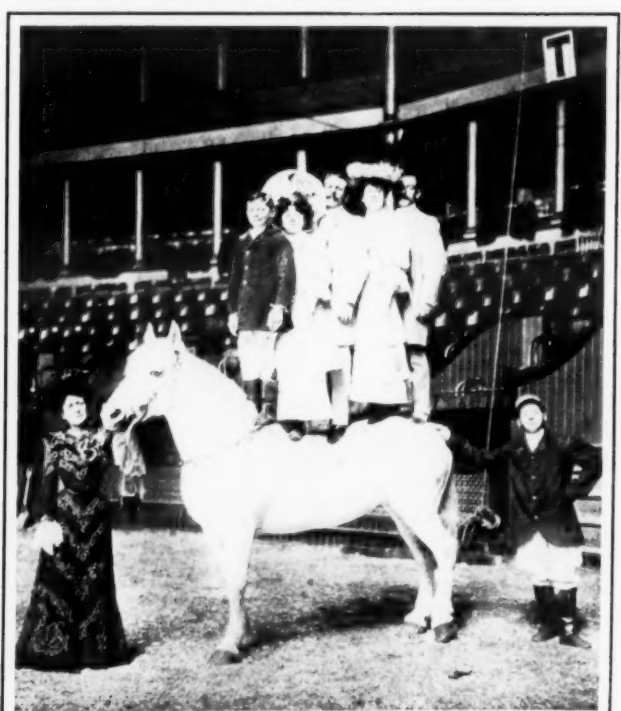
THE COACHING PARTY SALUTES THE ONLOOKERS IN A NOVEL WAY.



THE TALLY-HO EXCHANGED FOR THE BACKS OF THE HORSES.



ANOTHER "STUNT" IN WHICH THE HORSES BEAR THE BURDEN.



ONE HORSE ABOUT TO CARRY THE COACHING PARTY AROUND THE RING AT RACING SPEED.

FROLICSOME FEATS OF A COACHING PARTY.

NOVEL PERFORMANCE OF THE FAMOUS LECUSSON TROUPE, ONE OF THE CHIEF HITS AT THE BARNUM AND BAILEY SHOW.

Photographed by A. B. Phelan.

Ex-Senator Hill at Wolfert's Roost

THE RETIREMENT of that great Democratic leader, ex-Senator David B. Hill, from the field of active politics, which was foreshadowed last summer, took place on January 1st, 1905, according to promise. This notable step on the part of Senator Hill has been made an occasion, by political friends and foes alike, for paying high tributes to his honesty, courage, and ability as a party manager and to his personal integrity. Mr. Hill, who is one of the giants of the Bar, will devote his energies to the practice of the legal profession. In the accompanying illustration is given a view of Mr. Hill's beautiful country home near Albany, N. Y., with its owner on the lawn. It was built by the late Fritz Emmet, the actor, and was sold by his estate to the ex-Senator for less than half of its cost. It stands on a commanding eminence not far from the Troy road running north of Albany. It is surrounded by spacious grounds laid out in the most approved style of modern landscape art, with curious nooks, winding paths, fountains, groups of noble trees, and ornamental shrubbery. The grounds include a lake of considerable size, on which is a Venetian gondola. At the right of the house is a quaint windmill, with a tower of the old Dutch pattern three stories high, which may be ascended by a rustic stairway. In this quiet retreat, known as Wolfert's Roost, Mr. Hill entertains his friends with a gracious hospitality.

Grant and Roosevelt in Santo Domingo.

THERE ARE some marked resemblances, as well as some equally marked differences, between the situation now and that in which Grant had to deal with the Santo Domingo question. In each case a very popular President was in office, and in each the President's party had a large majority in both branches of Congress. Annexation had been agreed on in Grant's time, and the people of Santo Domingo had voted overwhelmingly in favor of it, but the Senate in Washington refused to sanction annexation. In the present instance no annexation is thought of, but President Morales has asked the United States to take charge of its finances in the interest of his country's creditors.

But President Roosevelt has some important advantages over his great predecessor. Roosevelt has no enemies in the Republican party of such ability and influence as Sumner and Schurz, who opposed Grant's plans and defeated them. There are no leaders among the Democrats in the Senate of to-day of the ability and the prestige of Thurman of Ohio, Saulsbury of Delaware, and some of the others who joined with the Republican bolters to balk the Republican President. The stories of scandals connected with the Santo Domingo transaction, which were current then, but in which Grant's own name of course was not involved, are absent in Roosevelt's case. There is more incentive in 1905 for the Republicans in Congress to stand by the President in the interest of party harmony than there was in 1870, when the Democracy was still staggering under the odium of the Civil War.

Moreover, Roosevelt is a far better politician than ever Grant was, or than he ever tried to be. He has a stronger hold on his party than Grant had, despite Grant's great war prestige. The bolt which took such old-time leaders as Sumner, Greeley, Schurz, Palmer, Trumbull, George W. Julian, Cassius M. Clay, Charles Francis Adams, Andrew G. Curtin, and other chieftains out of the Republican party about the time of the Santo Domingo affair of a third of a century ago has no counterpart at the present day. Roosevelt's tremendous majority in the popular vote has given

him a prestige with his party and the country greater than even his war record gave to his illustrious predecessor. For the moment the Santo Domingo affair has gone over through the Senate's refusal to deal with the treaty in the special session. The whole matter, however, will be taken up in the extra or the regular session in the fall or winter, and by that time the troubles with Venezuela and the public sentiment in favor of the President will undoubtedly change the situation. It is safe to predict that the President's position on the Santo Domingo question, whatever it is, will be accepted by the Senate when Congress again meets. That will be well for the distracted little republic. Threatened by revolutionists on the one hand and foreign creditors on the other, she has needed nothing so urgently as such friendly aid from a

opens in June, but it is expected that wireless telegraphy will relieve the situation. Westward the star of empire takes its way—often on the slender thread of a wire—and when that fails, it seeks the medium of the "cold, thin atmosphere." And what shall stop it there? Increased facilities of communication are destined to work wonders in the further development of Alaska's vast domain, which is rich beyond compute in varied natural resources, but still sparsely peopled.

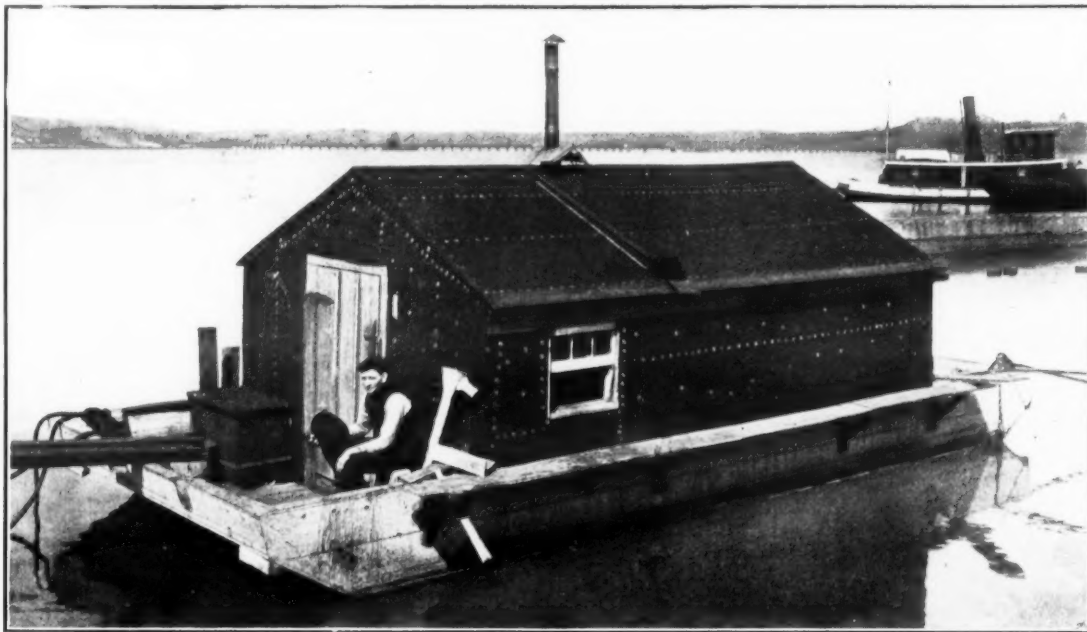
A Unique House-boat.

ONE OF THE most unique house-boats in existence has recently been built at the Naval Academy at Annapolis. This odd-looking water craft is not for the use of the future officers of Uncle Sam's new navy, but is a home for several workmen who are sinking artesian wells on the grounds. The work of sinking these wells does not permit the wearing of fine clothes during working hours, and the labor is of such a character that the men are tired when the day is done and do not care to "fix up." They asked permission to build a shanty near their work in which they might live and avoid boarding out in the town. This was refused by the authorities at the naval school, and the company who had the contract in charge had an old scow towed up the Severn and a house erected upon it. The structure is built of wood covered with heavy black building paper put on with brass nails which glisten in the sunlight like myriads of stars. The men do their own cooking and are very good housekeepers. A foot-bridge about thirty feet long leads from the shore, ending just in front of the refrigerator, which is kept on deck for lack of space inside. The whole make-up of the house-boat is complete in every way, and the men say that they sleep like children, undisturbed by the noises of a town boarding-house.



DELIGHTFUL HOME OF A GREAT DEMOCRATIC LEADER.

WOLFERT'S ROOST, EX-SENATOR DAVID B. HILL'S RESIDENCE, NEAR ALBANY, N. Y., WITH ITS FAMOUS OWNER ON THE LAWN.



CURIOUS HOUSE-BOAT AT THE ANNAPOLIS NAVAL ACADEMY.

COMFORTABLE CABIN BUILT ON AN OLD SCOW, AND USED AS A BOARDING PLACE BY LABORERS EMPLOYED IN SINKING ARTESIAN WELLS ON THE ACADEMY GROUNDS.—Mrs. C. R. Miller.

stronger power as the President's policy proposes to extend.

Are There Perils Ahead in 1908?

Continued from page 350.

tive Democrats either into the Republican party or into a bolting faction like that led by Palmer and Buckner in 1896.

At present, indications point to a combination of all the elements of politics' extreme left in an assault on the Republican party four years hence. This would present a peril to the country's material interests which would make the menace of 1896 look innocent, especially as that potent factor on the side of conservatism, President Roosevelt's vast personal popularity, will be lacking in the coming campaign. The canvass of 1908 stands a chance to be memorable for the portentousness of the issues involved, for the partisan re-alignments which it will force, and for the excitement at home and general interest in the rest of the world which it will bring.

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can readily digest and assimilate Borden's Eagle Brand Condensed Milk because the casein, which is in ordinary cow's milk, undergoes physical alteration in the process of condensation, which makes it digestible. It brings the result which every parent is looking for, viz., strong and healthy children.

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10,000 of our clients. It amounted
to nearly \$150,000 in 1904; it should
amount to \$250,000 in 1905. It is the re-
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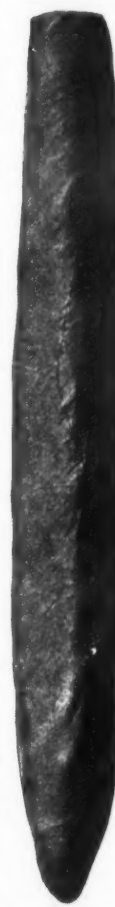
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Beware of cheap imitations.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

[NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at
the home office, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York, at
the full subscription rates, namely, five dollars per
annum, or \$2.50 for six months, are placed on
what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," en-
titled them to the early delivery of their papers and
to answers in this column to inquiries on financial
questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in
emergencies, to answers by mail or telegraph. No
additional charge is made for answering questions,
and all communications are treated confidentially.
A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed,
as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All in-
quiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial
Editor LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fourth Avenue, New
York.]A GOOD DEAL of fuss is being made
over the collapse of the Storey
Cotton Company and the Provident
Investment Bureau, and several other
get-rich-quick concerns in Philadelphia.
These institutions paid their subscribers
from twenty to fifty per cent. monthly
dividends, or at least promised to pay
them. If they did, they paid excessive
profits. They did this not because they
made money legitimately, by buying and
selling cotton, or stocks, but because
they used the money of their own sub-
scribers with which to pay them divi-
dends. This is not a new trick. It is
the same old scheme that has been prac-
ticed by every get-rich-quick concern,
and there is no other scheme by which
funds to pay dividends to subscribers
could be obtained. Promoters of these
enterprises certainly would not furnish
the money, and if they did not get it
from their clients they could get it no-
where else. No bank or trust company
would lend it; that is sure.Occasionally one of these get-rich-
quick schemers is punished, as in the
case of the notorious Franklin Syndicate,
in Brooklyn, but usually they escape im-
prisonment, either by flight or conceal-
ment, until the sensation has passed
over. I have said that I have little sym-
pathy for victims of the get-rich-quick
concerns, because the public has been
constantly warned against all such enter-
prises, and if it will not read the papers
and will not take conservative advice, it
must learn its lesson by bitter and ex-
pensive experience.But the get-rich-quick schemers are
not all low-lived vagabonds and ordi-
nary bunco-stealers. Lots of them live
in marble palaces, and a good many of
them hold their heads very high in finan-
cial institutions and in Wall Street circles.
I need not recall the failures of indus-
trial propositions like the cordage trust.
I need not allude to the disclosures which
compelled some of the directors of Amer-
ican Twine and of American Malting to
put their hands in their pockets and re-
store to the stockholders moneys illegally
taken from the treasury. Nor need I
recite the collapse of the rotten ship-
building trust and several other enter-
prises regarding which alluring prospec-
tuses were issued by gentlemen who re-
gard themselves as far above the bunco-
stealer or the get-rich-quick schemer.
After all, how different are they from
the bunco men, when we consider the
concrete results of their action? They
may stand higher in the commercial,
financial, and social world, but is their
selfishness less than that of the schemer
who evolves a plan to get the better of
the investor?It is a higher game to play for the
president of a great railway or a great
industrial corporation to utilize his posi-
tion—to the disadvantage of the other
stockholders—to control a "selling com-
pany" which sucks out all the profits of
the stockholders, or to avail himself of
his influence to get into "good things"
with the stockholders' funds and at their
expense. But is this more honorable
than the dishonesty disclosed by such
get-rich-quick schemes as were recently
uncovered in Philadelphia? Of course it
may be said that men sometimes lose
their heads; that their motives are cor-
rect, but that their judgment is at
fault. This is the excuse made, I am
told, for the sweeping failure of the
Tabard Inn enterprises. The promoter
of these succeeded in his first enterprise
and seemed to succeed in his second.
It was a business which would not have
been too large for a single concern or in-
dividual to have handled, but the gen-
erosity of the promoter or something
else—led him to capitalize his business
on an inflated basis, and to invite the
public to share his "good thing" with
him. The public bit, bought the stock,
and shared the dividends. And then the
public was invited to share in the profits
of half a dozen other purely speculative
enterprises. These were capitalized ona magnificent basis, and when one went
to pieces the whole fabric seemed to fall.
The greed and cupidity disclosed by this
failure do not belong entirely to the
promoter. They must be shared by those
who bit so sharply at the bait that was
dangled before them.When will the public learn that there is
no royal road to wealth, and that the man
who has a get-rich-quick proposition with
real merit in it need not peddle it about
the streets, to strangers, because millions
of capital, earning only two and three
per cent. interest on call, on Wall Street,
stand ready to seek safe and profitablestocks even in a high market. We
have seen Union Pacific advance and On-
tario and Western recently reach much
higher than normal figures. Long ago
I said that the movements of Union
Pacific indicated a struggle for control.
Every other financial writer seemed to
doubt this. Some of them laughed at such
reports, but now I observe that they are
all beginning to ask whether Harriman
is still the leading owner of Union Pacific
or whether Hill and Morgan have out-
witted him. The disclosure of conten-
tion between the New York Central and
Hartford and New Haven interests, overMOST LIBERAL PANETELA
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PANETELA.ALL the time that you have been paying
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times more, in comparison with regular retail prices.**GUARANTEED** to please you or the trial costs you nothing.**OUR PROPOSITION**—For \$4.00 we will send you 100 FEDORA
Panetelas and our beautiful cigar catalogue, "Rolled Reveries,"
that "tells you all about it." ALL TRANSPORTATION
CHARGES PREPAID. Smoke as many as you wish, to find
out whether they suit you or not. If not, or on comparison you
don't think our claims are carried out, return what you have
left, at our expense, and we will REFUND EVERY CENT.
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get the benefit in value.**IF YOU PREFER** we will send you an assortment of other brands
of cigars showing fifteen 10-cent values, ten 5-cent values for
\$1.00. Same guarantee of MONEY BACK if not satisfied.

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investment at any higher rates, and they
need not go over five or six per cent. I
must not be understood as denying that
large profits are made sometimes by pur-
chasing shares in corporations not of the
investment class, and promising future
development. Money made in this way
has mostly been made in securities listed
on Wall Street, either on the exchanges
or in that miscellaneous collection of good
and bad things sold on the curb. I ven-
ture to say that the fortunes made in
securities offered for general purchase
outside of Wall Street are utterly in-
significant compared with the millions
piled up by those who have bought op-
portunately of listed securities—those,
for instance, who bought Union Pacific
after its reorganization, or Northern
Pacific, for a few dollars a share, and
who saw them go up to par; who bought
Lake Shore at 50, and other stocks of
that character, in panicky times, and
saw them double and treble in price.
These purchasers ran little or no risk, and
made money hand over fist when pros-
perity returned and the stock market be-
came buoyant.The question with every one now is
whether such opportunities are still to
be had. Yes, occasionally; but they must
obviously be very few after a market
has had such a tremendous advantage as
the present one has had. Unusual con-
ditions or complications may help certainthe acquisition by the latter of the On-
tario and Western, may offer an explana-
tion for the rise in the last-mentioned
stock. Is there a struggle for control
of this going on, also? If so, as in the
case of Union Pacific, it may lead to
much higher prices, but the insiders will
know when to buy and when to sell, and
they have, therefore, the get-rich-quick
end of the scheme. The outsider must
speculate at his risk.The fault is largely with the stock-
holder. If he would insist on his rights;
if he would attend the annual meetings
of his company, and not humbly turn
over all his voting power by proxy to
those who are ready to cheat him with it,
he would get fair play and decent treat-
ment. For two years the stockholders
of Corn Products have been complaining
that no reports have been made to them
worth anything. Some of them sent their
proxies to me and were represented at
the recent annual meeting. The man-
agement has now decided that the stock-
holders have a grievance. They will,
accordingly, make semi-annual state-
ments of their earnings, so that stock-
holders shall have at least occasional
knowledge of the company's business.
This is the promise, and it remains to be
seen how faithfully it will be kept. I
will say for President Matthieson, of the
Corn Products Company that at the recent

Continued on page 356.

YOU CAN MAKE FROM \$2,000 TO \$10,000 A YEAR

If you are a man of energy and have ability to sell we can offer you an opportunity through which you can make from \$2,000 to \$10,000 a year. The work is selling the preferred shares of the United Cities Realty Corporations on the installment plan in your own community. The proposition is of the highest standing and one of the most attractive now before the American public. It is one which has been widely advertised in the best publications of the United States, and representatives who engage with us now will have the benefit of our future extensive advertising. Every assistance to facilitate your work will be given, and your compensation will be in the form of liberal commissions. Those who apply must be of unquestioned reputation and men of recognized business ability. References to this effect required.

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secures to the man who EXPECTS TO LIVE an investment far superior to that offered by any life insurance company in America. The Corporations invest only in the highest class of income-producing city real estate, insuring absolute protection of principal accompanied by a steady and increasing income. Installment purchasers will receive interest at the rate of 4% per annum in cash while paying for their shares. When shares have been paid for in full, they will receive dividends of 5% A YEAR together with one-half the surplus profits. The Directors and Officers of the Corporations serve without salaries, depending for their compensation upon the other half of the surplus profits. The Corporations already own \$1,000,000 worth of the best type of business real estate, yielding over 9% net on the invested capital. The only salaries paid by the Corporations are for management and clerical work, amounting in the past year to less than \$4,500. Every shareholder is privileged to make a thorough investigation of the Corporations' affairs. Provision has been made to loan 75% of the par value of shares should holders deem it necessary to borrow.

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Fifth Semi-annual Dividend The United Cities Realty Corporation.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the United Cities Realty Corporation held Friday, March 17, 1905, the regular semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent. and an extra dividend of one-half of one per cent. were declared upon the preferred shares of the United Cities Realty Corporation, payable May 1, 1905, to all shareholders of record on the 31st day of March, 1905. The books of the Corporation for the registration and transfer of the preferred shares were ordered closed from April 1 to April 30, 1905, both inclusive.

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257 Broadway, New York.

Good Outlook in Asia Minor.

THE AMERICAN trade outlook in Asia Minor was never better than at the present time. Among the American articles for which there seems to be a good market and an increasing demand are cotton goods, prints, calico, hardware, pumps, windmills, lamps, cotton hose, pitch-pine lumber, rubber shoes, leather, glucose, oleo oil, and fancy articles. American rubber shoes are disposed of readily, and the demand is increasing. Unfortunately, orders to American dealers are not always promptly filled. Cotton hose is an article which seems to offer a promising field, for the prices of American hosiery are lower than those of European. Actual sales of American hosiery have lately been made, allowing a fair margin, and correspondence looking to increased business is being carried on between several first-class houses and American manufacturers. Pitch-pine lumber is greatly appreciated in Asia Minor. All lumber consumed in Turkey is imported, and though all modern dwellings are built of stone, the frames are of wood. Owing to the frequency of earthquakes it is necessary to construct the stone walls of houses in such a manner that they will not collapse upon the inmates. This is done by raising a wood frame and embedding it in mortar and stone.

Further Facts.

TRUTH, crushed to earth,
Will rise again—
And get another
Throw-down then.

—Judge.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from page 355.

meeting he answered the questions put to him by stockholders much more freely and satisfactorily than has been done before, and I congratulate the stockholders on having so large an attendance present.

The recent sharp decline in the market, in my judgment, was due not only to the fact that prices are too high, and that money is showing greater hardness, but also to the fact that leading insiders of Union Pacific and one or two other stocks have over-sold the market because they believed prices were too high. When they undertook to buy back their Union Pacific and other shares they found a scarcity of stocks, and the sharp declines were followed by equally sharp advances. This made it a trader's market, and I advise my readers to trade with the rest of the crowd and not to wait too long for their profits, because I still believe that most stocks are on too high a level and that those who buy them last will have to hold them longest.

"Leven," Baltimore: 1. Yes. 2. One is a prior lien; in other words, it comes first.

"F. W. W.": 1. I am not favorably impressed by it. 2. You can do better nearer home. 3. Would have nothing to do with it.

"E.," New Orleans: The future of the stock, under the changed conditions of the company, is puzzling the Street. There may not be an immediate and sharp advance, but I think it will sell higher. "Kaw," Kansas: I would not be in a hurry to get into this market. On reactions, Greene Con., St. Louis S. W. preferred, and Amalgamated and Aetna common might give you the chance you seek.

"S.," Waterbury, Conn.: 1. None but those who are on my preferred list, in accordance with the conditions printed at the head of this department, are entitled to its privileges and no exceptions are made. 2. It ought to be worth it.

"M.," Pensacola, Fla.: 1. Members of the Consolidated, but not of the New York Stock Exchange. No rating. 2. Erie second preferred was well worth buying when I recommended it at a much lower figure. On reactions it is still attractive.

"Steel," New York: 1. I do not see any advantage in the short sale which you speak of, and there might be a disadvantage because, as a rule, dividends are speedily recovered. 2. Yes, they will purchase stocks on any bid, through other brokers.

"M. A. C.," New York: National R. R. of Mex. preferred sold at 34 3/4 last year and the highest figure was 45, which has also been the highest figure of this year. The first con. 4s, ahead of the stock, only sell around 82. I would not hold the preferred too long if I had a chance to escape a loss.

"J. Z.," New York: An effort to boom Peoria and Eastern by certain brokers and financial writers has sent the stock up to unusually high figures. It sold a year ago as low as 17, and is now two and a half times that figure. I dislike to buy shares after they have been put up so rapidly by Wall Street interests.

"K.," Bloomington, Ill.: 1. Inquiries fail to disclose that the proposition is marititious, and if you wished to sell the stock at any time you would find it difficult to do so, in my judgment. I would rather buy something listed on the exchanges. Note my weekly suggestions. 2. Two dollars received. You are on my preferred list for six months.

"Schuykill": You may find too much company on the short side of the market, but ultimately you ought to be a winner. It is a difficult task to indicate stocks that are the best short sales. Usually, those that have had the heaviest advance, without apparent reason or justification (thus proving that manipulation has done the work), are the safest to short.

"A. H.," Mendota, Ill.: Iowa Central is in the hands of a rather tricky crowd. I have no doubt that they will put the stock up at the first opportunity. It sold last year as low as 14 for the common and as high as 33, and has therefore had a stiff advance. Great Western and Wis. Central are speculative favorites in a rising market, as I have frequently pointed out.

"I. S.," Binghamton, N. Y.: 1. The investment bonds recommended by Edey, Brown & Sanderson, 2 Wall Street, New York, net you a little above 4 per cent. and I regard them as good. The Southern

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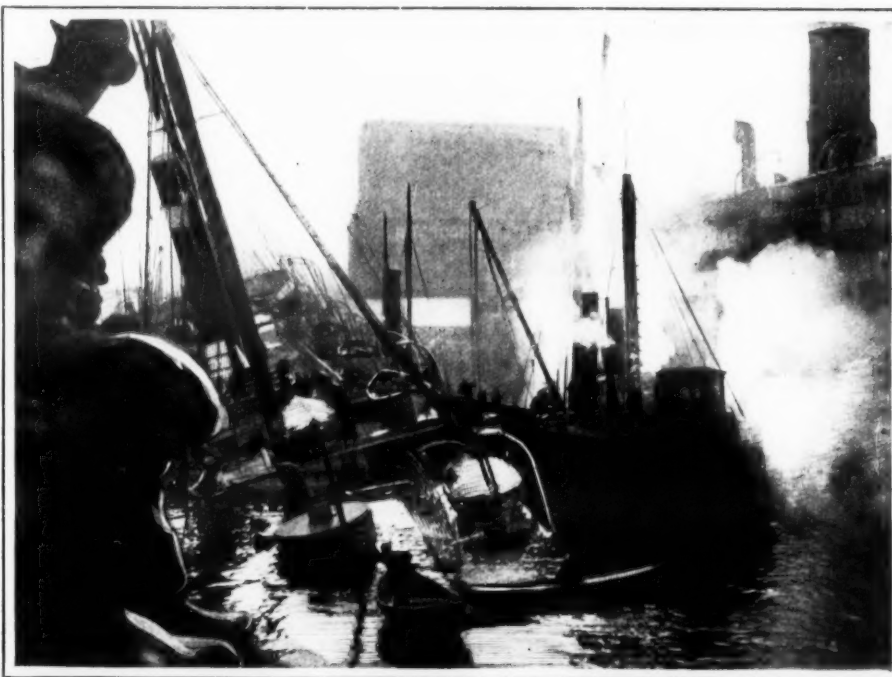
Pacific first refunding 4s and the Western Maryland first 4s yield you something over 4 per cent., and the Frisco refunding 4s, offered by the same firm, yield 4 1/2 per cent. 2. I would not sacrifice my Havana Tobacco. You may have to be patient, but I believe it will pay you. If I had a profit, however, I would take it.

"G.," West Orange: 1. Not members of the Stock Exchange, and I can get no rating. Do not recommend. 2. It is the impression that Pennsylvania stock has been advanced to facilitate the sale of its enormous issue of new bonds at favorable prices. It might be dangerous to sell the stock short while this financing is going on. 3. Bonds usually discount the loss of their coupons very quickly in a strong market; but no one can tell what the situation may be if money grows tighter, or if some of the heavy pools drop out of the market or take the bear side.

"S.," Indianapolis, Ind.: 1. The upward movement in Cast Iron Pipe was forecasted in these columns when the stock sold at half present prices. The promoters of this enterprise have put the stock up for the purpose of unloading it, and have been able to do so because its earnings have recently shown great improvement. How much higher they can put it remains to be seen. 2. I might say the same about Colo. Fuel and Iron. 3. American Car and Foundry is doing a much larger business than it did a year ago, but meeting greater competition. The common represents nothing but water, and therefore has nothing but speculative value. 4. One must take his chances when he goes into a market, after it has had such a long-sustained rise.

Continued on page 357.

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AN OCEAN HORROR MIRACULOUSLY AVERTED.

ALLAN LINE STEAMSHIP "PARISIAN" LYING PARTIALLY SUBMERGED AT HER DOCK IN HALIFAX, N. S., WHICH SHE BARELY REACHED, AFTER A COLLISION AT THE HARBOR ENTRANCE WITH THE HAMBURG AMERICAN STEAMER "ALBANO," WHICH STOVE A BIG HOLE IN HER SIDE.—THE "PARISIAN" SETTLED DOWN IN THE WATER JUST AFTER HER 900 PASSENGERS WERE LANDED.

Photographed by T. J. Curran.

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---	--

He said "he loved her," and when asked for some proof, produced a policy of insurance on his life in her favor. Verdict accordingly, as the policy was in the

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Trade Prospects in Liberia.

LIBERIA, the little African republic, is neither very populous nor very wealthy, but it has a trade to offer worth getting, and the prospects in this direction are said to be unusually good just at present. This is the report of George W. Ellis, American Chargé d' Affaires in Liberia. He says that the close of the tribal wars in that region has brought a new and more promising era. Under the influence of peace, work in abandoned districts will be resumed, native roads and highways will be reopened, all the machinery of native industrial life will be set in motion, and there will be a marked increase in all Liberian consumption. The trade between the civilized Liberians and the tribes along the coast will be uninterrupted. There will be an effort among European Powers to outstrip each other in supplying this new demand. This, says Mr. Ellis, is an opportunity for the Americans to enter, through Liberia, the constantly increasing West African trade. The natural resources of the continent, the multiplying agencies being introduced to commercialize millions from every quarter of the globe, the capacity and desire of the African to take on the ways of civilized man, and the rivalry of European Powers combine to urge America to include West Africa in its commercial expansion, and to consider in earnest a lucrative field, its entrance into which has been too long deferred.

Modern Question.

"MAMMA, can I sit up until one o'clock in the morning and see papa come home?"—Judge.

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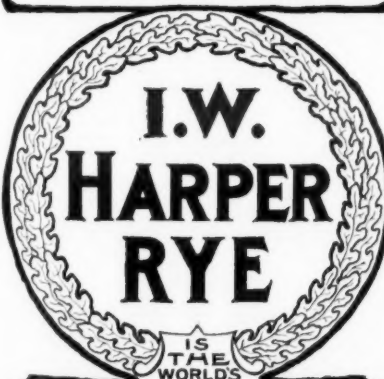
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cures dandruff. Refuse all substitutes for

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BERNHIM DISTILLING CO. LOUISVILLE, KY.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from page 356.

"R." Providence, R. I.: The Wabash Pittsburg Terminal 4s, around 45, are a fair speculation for a long pull.

"W. E. R." Massillon, O.: You must have subscribed through an agent and not at one home office. Please read head-note of my department.

"S." Tioga, Penn.: I do not advise the purchase of the stock to which you refer. You would have great difficulty in selling it in case of an emergency. It is not quoted on any of the exchanges.

"B." Indianapolis: I would not sell Rock Island preferred at a loss. Nothing new has developed regarding it, but the fact that it possesses full voting power gives it a premium. Be a little patient.

"R. A. F." Syracuse: I would rather have Southern Pacific preferred than American Locomotive preferred for its investment quality. The market is entitled to a reaction, and I would not be in a hurry to buy.

"G." Hollidaysburg, Penn.: 1. I would pay my assessment and hold the stock until after the reorganization, though you may have to hold it some time to get out whole. 2. A fairly good speculation.

"S." Brooklyn, N. Y.: The old Con. Lake Superior preferred was exchanged, on the basis of two shares for one of new stock, and the common on the basis of four for one. Your broker will no doubt make the exchange for you.

"Let." 1. Until the market is more settled I would keep out of it. On a sharp reaction you can buy Greene Con., Texas Pacific, or Malting preferred for a turn. 2. One dollar received. Preference continued for three months.

"F." New Orleans: 1. Yes, the preferred for a long pull. 2. A good hot summer would give the company a chance to pay a dividend on the new stock, and I think that is the purpose. 3. A letter to the secretary of the company at New York will give you the document complete.

"C." New Haven: 1. Mo. Pacific has been booked for an advance, according to Wall Street talk, for some time, but it has acted very sluggishly. On a smart reaction it might yield you a profit for a quick turn. 2. One dollar received and preference continued for three months.

"G." Buffalo: You are mistaken in the statement that I advised the purchase of Pittsburg Coal shares. I said that the company had burdened itself with a very heavy bonded debt. I am told that it has been cutting prices severely and almost demoralizing the coal trade. I do not advise the purchase of the shares.

"E. T." New York: I would be inclined to take a profit on a favorable turn in the market. The Southern Railroad combination still seems to have life in it, and T. C. and I. is more than earning its dividends. The value of B. R. T. and other local traction shares depends somewhat on the action of the Rapid Transit commissioners regarding the new subway contracts, and I am told that it is expected to be favorable to the Metropolitan. My preference would be Metropolitan Securities. I would not sell my Copper at a loss, but think it is a good time not to carry too many stocks.

"F." Troy, N. Y.: 1. After the protracted rise in Erie first preferred I would not regard it as a better purchase than Southern Pacific preferred, for the latter is still to have its innings, in the judgment of those who seem to know much about it. All human judgment is fallible. 2. Yes, a reaction is due. 3. The Chicago Terminal and Union Traction have been involved in litigation to such an extent that conservative buyers do not care to do much with them, though both, at intervals, become favorites in speculation and offer chances for a good turn. 4. I am told Havana Tobacco has not met all expectations during the past year.

"Davidson": 1. You can obtain the information you desire, I have no doubt, through Mackubin, Goodrich & Co., of your city, stock brokers in good standing. 2. The future of the Lake Superior Company depends not only on the stability of the iron and steel business, but also on the development of the value of the company's extensive water power on the Soo. It may be some time before this badly-managed and now reorganized corporation gets upon its feet, but ultimately there should be considerable value in the property. Its mills and mines are reported to be in operation on a profitable basis. The income bonds are not yet listed, and I have not seen a recent quotation.

"B." New York: 1. I would wait for a more settled market. 2. Pressed Steel Car is profiting by the increasing demand for railway equipment, but it is meeting increasing competition. The crowd in control of this property is notoriously speculative. I would leave the stock alone. 3. Tremendous efforts are being made to advance the Steel Trust shares and bull statements regarding them are being generally and generously circulated. I would not care to buy them nor would I sell them short. 4. A strong pool has been getting ready to operate in Rock Island for some time, but has been unable to do much in such a market. There might be danger in getting on the short side while this pool is operative.

"J." Goshen, N. Y.: 1. If the outlook in the soft-coal business and in the iron industry continues to improve, C. and H. C. and I. will some day have greater merit. Corn Products common sold as low as 9 3/4 last year and up to 26 1/4, but this was while the preferred was paying 7 per cent. Competition in the business is increasing, and, if it continues, must be destructive. For that reason I believe that an agreement as to prices must ultimately be made, and then the stock will be on a much better footing. If such an agreement is not made, Corn Products, both common and preferred, are selling for all they are worth. I am inclined to believe there is a good deal of a speculative element in the management. 2. The annual meeting of C. and H. C. and I. is held on the third Wednesday in May. 3. The 6 per cent. bonds of the American Ice Co. do not look dear around 78. I understand that they are to be issued in smaller denominations than \$1,000.

"S." Seneca Falls: 1. The new 6 per cent. bonds of the American Ice Securities Co.—not of the American Ice Co.—are a first lien on all stock of the American Ice Co. that the holding company will have in its treasury, and therefore I infer that the interest charges will be met by expected dividends on the preferred. In case of liquidation, therefore, the Securities bond would come ahead of the stock, but not ahead of the collateral trust fives of the American Ice Co. if there were a deficit after the latter had exhausted the collateral security on which they are based. A second-mortgage bond could hardly be issued ahead of the new Security 6s, since such a bond could not be put upon the company except by a vote of the stock held in the treasury of the Securities company, and that would not be favorable to such an issue. 2. It is true that Southern Pacific is heavily bonded, and it is also true that it is a great and growing property. 3. A prominent stockholder and officer of the Greene Con. Copper tells me that the company believes in giving its stockholders as liberal dividends as earnings will justify, and that it is not utilizing its highest grade ores, but keeping them in reserve. Par of Con. Greene is only \$10, and that fact must be borne in mind. 4. It may take time for the Con. Lake Superior people to work out their salvation, but all reports indicate that it is a great property, if properly handled. Much depends upon the management. I would be a little more patient.

NEW YORK, April 6th, 1905.

JASPER.

Take Piso's Cure for Consumption. It will cure your cough. 25c. By all druggists.

The famous Solmer Piano has justly earned its reputation, because it is the best instrument in the world.

Ancient Tayles.

YE OLDE ROOSTER & YE OLDE HENNE.



ONCE UPONNE
a tyme, deare children,
there lived an
olde Rooster who
hadde gone manie
seasons withoute
taking unto hym-
selfe a wife.

& itte was soe
thatt he hadde
lived happilie & felt
notte ye hande of
trouble; for he was

a luckie olde Rooster & hys life was a
cinch.

Butte one day he became possessed of
an idea.

"Itte is notte good for me to die an
olde bachelor!" quoth he. "Lo, I shalle
go forth & finde me a wife!"

For he hadde become a disciple of a
strenuous Lion who went aboute through
ye lande preaching ye doctrine of No
Race-suicide.

Now, ye olde Rooster was meek & in-
offensive, with a weak chinne & a balde
hedde. Hence, of course, he fixed hys
affections uponne a stronge-minded olde
Henne & worshiped her afar off.

"She looketh goode to me!" sighed
ye olde Rooster. "Beholde! I who have
butte little character, am sorelie inne
need of some one to holde me straight!"
& he asked her to be hys.

For itte is even soe thatt manie an
olde Rooster who goeth through life
havyng a goode tyme becometh aweary
of perfect peace & swappeth the same
for a few brief yeares inne helle.

While hys hedde groweth more balde
& hys hearte is broken into fragments.
Alsoe hys peace of minde departeth &
he longeth for ye chance to goe uponne
a jagge, yette dareth notte looke uponne
ye wine, lest ye wife of hys bosom smite
hymme fulle sore uponne ye hedde &
putte hys intellect uponne ye bumme.

& itte came to pass thatt ere ye
honeymoon was half over ye olde Rooster
looked uponne a yellow dogge & longed
to be itte.

"Marry & Gosh-dern!" he sobbed,
"butte itte were better to be a yellow
dogge than a human reticule dangling
atte ye waiste of a stronge-minded fe-
male!" Thenne he started & grew
payle for thatt he hadde uttered treason.

& one day they founde hymme outte
on ye scrappe-heape with hys feete styck-
ing uppe inne ye aire. A letter was by
hys side and ye coroner wept as he read:

"Firste Sneeze: Ere thou plunge
inne, finde if ye matrimonial sea be too
hotte for thee."

"Second Wozzle: If thou have a weak
character—try notte to mend itte by
marriage."

"Third Wallop: Beware ye stronge-
minded olde Henne who weareth ye mole
onne her chinne & hath no use for
children!"

LOWELL OTUS REESE.

Farming Implements in France.

THERE IS probably no American in-
dustry better exploited abroad than
that of agricultural implements and ma-
chinery. As a consequence there is an
important foreign trade in these prod-
ucts. Of the \$18,000,000 worth of farm-
ing implements exported from the United
States in 1902, \$9,125,000 was sent to
Europe. Of this, \$2,000,000 was re-
ceived in France. German and English
machines are used, as are also those of
French manufacture; but the American
machines hold the field in France because
they are greatly appreciated by the
French farmer on account of their effi-
ciency, their lightness, and their reason-
able cost. In a country which, in 1901,
had 35,500,000 acres of wheat and other
cereals and 28,500,000 acres of grass and
other forage under cultivation, whose
grain crop was valued at \$575,000,000 and
the other crops at \$581,000,000, there
must be a favorable field for the sale of
agricultural machinery. Our consul at
Havre, France, Mr. Thackera, who fur-
nishes this information, advises the man-
ufacturer who desires to open up a trade
in France in these products to go himself
or to send a capable representative. One
speaking French would be better, he
says, but it is not essential. He
should first visit Paris and study care-
fully the situation in that city, and then
go to the principal cities of the depart-
ments in which the agricultural centres
are located.

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You May Select a Diamond, Watch or other
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incur no obligation to buy, or any expense, for we
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you may pay one fifth and keep it, sending the balance
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and reliable beyond question. We guarantee the qual-
ity and value of every Diamond in writing, and any
Diamond sold by us, may be exchanged at any time at
full value, for other goods or a larger Diamond.

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country. This is possible from the
fact that we are the largest retailers of Diamonds
in the world, and the only Diamond Cutters in the
world selling their product at retail.

Your Credit Is Good. Please bear in mind,
that the Loftis
System is universal in its credit courtesies.
The account of the modest salaried clerk is
just as welcome on our books as is that of
his well-to-do employer.

Please write today for Catalogue.

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Diamond Cutters and Jewelers
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92 to 98 State Street,
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NEAR-BRUSSELS ART-RUGS, \$3.25

Sent to your home by Express Prepaid

Sizes and Prices	Beautiful and at- tractive patterns, choice colorings. Woven in one piece. Both sides can be used; more durable than high-priced carpets. Sold to you direct at one profit. Money refunded if not satisfactory.
9 x 6 ft., \$3.25	
9 x 7 1/2 ft., 3.75	
9 x 9 ft., 4.25	
9 x 10 1/2 ft., 4.75	
9 x 12 ft., 5.25	
9 x 15 ft., 6.25	

Also Importers of Portieres and Lace Curtains. New
Spring Catalogue showing goods in actual colors sent free.
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"Elastic" Book-cases
are made only by
The Globe-Wernicke Co.
and only in
CINCINNATI.

Send for Catalogue G-104 and list of 1,000 agents.

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Can be told about
Great Western Champagne
—the Standard of
American Wines

There is nothing to
conceal in its produc-
tion. It is Pure Grape
Juice, fermented and
aged to exact perfec-
tion for healthfulness,
possessing the bou-
quet and flavor that
connoisseurs desire.

"Of the six American
Champagnes exhib-
ited at the
Paris exposition of
1900, the GREAT
WESTERN was
the only one that
received a GOLD
MEDAL."

**PLEASANT VALLEY
WINE CO.,**
Sole Makers, Rheims, N. Y.
Sold by respectable wine
dealers everywhere.

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After 1,000 Years you are one
of those who still use the uncon-
fortable, unhealthy old-fashioned
closet? After ten centuries of
mistakes the NATURO the
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P. Harold Hayes, Buffalo, N. Y.



Exceptionally

the most uniform, old and mellow whiskey is

**Hunter
Baltimore Rye**

In quality and flavor it is the finest and purest whiskey made.

Sold at all first-class cafes and by jobbers,
WM. LANAHAN & SON, Baltimore, Md.



Regular and rational riding in fresh air and sunshine is exhilarating exercise.

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have long been synonyms for quality. The 1905 models are better than ever. Improvements and new features.

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Complete Line of Juveniles.

Columbia	Cleveland
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POPE MFG. CO., Hartford, Conn.

Rambler	Crescent
Monarch	Imperial

POPE MFG. CO., Chicago, Ill.

Address Dept. B for Catalogues.

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We are selling the BEST NEW CROZ

50c. TEAS

Oolong, Eng. Breakfast, Gunpowder, Souchong, Congou, Mixed, Japan, Young Hyson, Imperial, Ceylon.

Good Oolongs, Mixed and Eng. Breakfast, 25 & 30c. lb.

We are selling the BEST

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Good Roasted COFFEES, 12, 15, 18 and 20c. a lb.

For full particulars and prompt attention, address,
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Business Chances Abroad.

THE AMERICAN manufacturer who is really serious in his intention to open up a trade in agricultural machinery in France must realize at the outset that it cannot be done without display of the soundest business sense and expenditure of time and money. Unless he makes himself thoroughly conversant with the conditions prevailing in that country as to the character of the ground to be tilled, the local difficulties to be overcome, the nature of the crops to be gathered, the business methods of the country, the standing and capacity of his foreign agents and sub-agents, and the kind of goods which are being sold by his competitors, he cannot hope to succeed, and had much better content himself with his home market. It may be considered an axiom that new trade with non-English-speaking foreign countries cannot be established by correspondence in English or by sending catalogues with prices, weights, and measures in that language. The French farmer is already too familiar with well-arranged catalogues of farming implements, printed in his own language, to bother with those he cannot read or understand.

THAT AMERICAN manufacturers are slowly but surely getting a stronger foothold in the markets of the island of Jamaica is the testimony of competent authorities. There is an increasing demand for agricultural implements, all kinds of furniture, boots and shoes, and all kinds of hardware. Vice-Consul Orrett, of Jamaica, expresses it as his belief that reciprocity would be a material way in which to develop trade relations with Jamaica, each country making mutual concessions in present tariffs on those articles most likely to lead to increased consumption. Another means would be to have the principal chambers of commerce in the United States combine and send a delegation of members to open a temporary exhibition of their goods in Kingston. Such a union would undoubtedly collect a fund of industrial and trade information, besides forming new markets for the exports of the United States, and would effect more permanent good than even commercial travelers, as the latter represent only particular industries, while such a combination would represent the manufacturing interests of the country, and would, by its influence, largely increase the commercial relations between the two countries.



Soothe the Throat. Relieve the hacking Cough of Consumption.

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Miller

HIGH LIFE

THE BEST

MILWAUKEE BEER



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SAVE A THIRD**

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Suitable for writing in every position; glide over any paper; never scratch or spurt.

Made in England of the finest Sheffield rolled steel, BALL-POINTED pens are more durable, and are ahead of all others

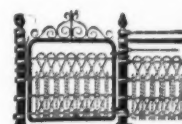
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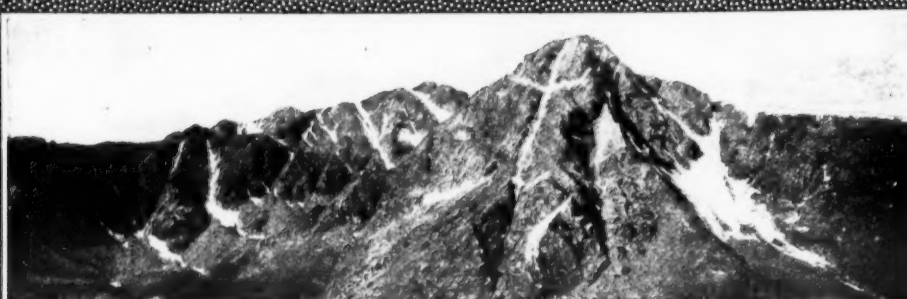
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THE ROAD OF
Service—System—Safety

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ARE YOUR LEGS STRAIGHT?



If not, we will send you full instructions to quickly make them appear straight, trim and stylish. No inconvenience, no exposure. "So simple you wonder someone didn't think of it before." *Bulletin of Pharmacy*. "Restores to the full natural appearance of the strong and well trained leg." *Health Culture*. Endorsed and used by men of fashion everywhere. Write for Photo-illustrated book and testimonials, sent entirely free under plain letter seal.

THE ALISON CO., Desk F6, Buffalo, N. Y.

EPILEPSY

Successfully treated by specialists at GLENWOOD, a high-grade institution in the famous Valley of the Genesee. Rates low. No treatment by mail. Booklet free. The Health Resort Co., Box 7509, Rochester, N. Y.

TWENTY-FIRST YEAR—1884-1905

American Academy of Dramatic Arts
and Empire Theatre Dramatic School

For full particulars apply to E. P. STEPHENSON,
General Manager, Carnegie Hall

The Best
Advertising
Medium is
Leslie's Weekly

Special Prizes for Amateur Photographers.

ATTENTION is called to two new special pictorial contents in which the readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY are invited to engage. A prize of \$10 will be given for the best Decoration Day picture arriving not later than May 15th; and a prize of \$10 for the picture sent in by June 15th, which most truly expresses the spirit and significance of the Fourth of July. These contests are all attractive, and should bring out many competitors.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY was the first publication in the United States to offer prizes for the best work of amateur photographers. We offer a prize of \$5 for the best amateur photograph received by us in each weekly contest; the competition to be based on the originality of the subject and the perfection of the photograph. Preference will be given to unique and original work and to that which bears a special relation to news events. We invite all amateurs to enter this contest. Photographs may be mounted or unmounted, and will be returned if stamps are sent for this purpose with a request for their return. All photographs entered in the contest and not prize-winners will be subject to our use unless otherwise directed, and \$1 will be paid for each photograph we may use. No copyrighted photographs will be received, nor such as have been published or offered elsewhere. Many photographs are received, and those accepted will be utilized as soon as possible. Contestants should be patient. No writing except the name and address of the sender should appear on the back of the photograph, except when letter postage is paid, and in every instance care must be taken to use the proper amount of postage. Photographs must be entered by the makers. Silver paper with a glossy finish should be used when possible. Matted surface paper is not suitable for reproduction. Photographs entered are not always used. They are subject to return if they are ultimately found unavailable in making up the photographic contest. Preference is always given to pictures of recent current events of importance, for the news feature is one of the chief elements in selecting the prize-winners. The contest is open to all readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY, whether subscribers or not.

N. B.—All communications should be specifically addressed to "Leslie's Weekly, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York." When the address is not fully given, communications sometimes go to "Leslie's Magazine" or other publications having no connection with LESLIE'S WEEKLY.

Life-insurance Suggestions.

(NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be inclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable. Address "Hermit," LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York.)

THE INTEREST which many business magnates are manifesting in the personal welfare of their employes is one of the most pleasing signs of the times. Not only does this show the growth of the feeling of brotherhood among men; it also bears fruit in important economic results. Whatever tends to establish friendly relations between employer and employed makes for the material benefit of both labor and capital. The ways in which, apart from payment of good wages, heads of big enterprises have sought to help along their workmen are numerous, but providing life-insurance policies for the latter is one of the best schemes ever devised. It is a plan which brings sure returns to those who put it into effect. A man who feels that his family will have a fund to depend on should he be taken off untimely is apt to be buoyant and full of snap in his work, so that besides the benevolence of the act the employer has done a good stroke for himself. It is certain that the large corporation in New York which recently made a wholesale insurance of the lives of its employes will more than get back its outlays for premiums in the better service rendered. The policies, which are issued by the Equitable Life, range from \$1,000 upward, and they total \$2,000,000. This is a remarkable illustration of the "get together" principle now making itself more and more felt in the industrial and commercial world, and the example set should be widely followed.

"H." Los Gatos, Cal.: I do not think the company ranks among the best, but your policies are reasonably safe.

"B." Washington, D. C.: 1. I doubt if you can get a better offer from a safe company. 2. Not altogether favorable.

"H." Milwaukee: I would rather have a policy in the Northwestern Mutual Life of your own town than the one that you speak of.

"S." Harvey, Ill.: I would have nothing to do with any such proposition. None of the stronger companies is engaging in that form of business.

"O." Allegan, Mich.: It is a small, new company with a very expensive management. I would prefer a policy in a stronger and certainly in an older company.

"L." Portland, Ore.: I do not regard the company as in the first rank, and I certainly would not advise you to join in its "ground-floor" contract. The best companies are not engaged in that sort of business.

"L." Cleveland, O.: You have apparently made up your mind as to what you wish to do, and my advice therefore would seem to be superfluous. Nevertheless, the company is not one of the strongest nor one of the best, though it seems to be conservatively managed and no doubt has a future.

"Widow." Troy: Yes; you need only fill out the blank at the bottom of the Equitable's announcement in LESLIE'S WEEKLY this week and your inquiry will be officially answered by the company. You can also ask your question concerning the income or annuity that the Equitable will pay you for life for your \$10,000.

"G." Toledo: Any agent of the Prudential Life of Newark, N. J., will give you the rates in reference to the class of insurance you seek, or any other kind. If you prefer to deal directly with the company, an inquiry addressed to the Prudential Life, Newark, N. J., will bring a prompt and, I am sure, a satisfactory reply. I have no objection to your mentioning The Hermit in your letter to the company, if you choose to do so. You are well advised regarding the standing and character of the Prudential. Both are unquestionably excellent.

"M." Baltimore: 1. The Mass. Mutual Life of Boston has an excellent record. 2. I do not advise you to become a member of the Heptasophs or of any fraternal benevolent order if you join for the purpose of insuring your life, unless you care merely for the temporary benefits that you may receive. This sort of insurance is somewhat cheaper than straight-life in an old-line company, but it must become dearer as the ages of the members increase and the death rate increases, and ultimately must be quite as expensive as old-line insurance. In fact, many of those who entered the Mutual Reserve when it was an assessment association have complained that, under their form of contract, they have been obliged to pay rates far in excess of those regularly charged by old-line companies. As between such an old, well-established, and conservatively managed company as the Mass. Mutual and any fraternal order, there can be but one choice, and your friend's advice is therefore absolutely misleading. I do not know of a safer or better company than the Mass. Mutual.

The Hermit.

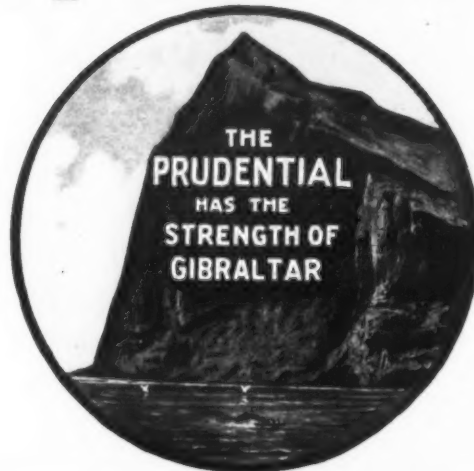
The South and Leslie's Weekly.

From the New Orleans State, March 19th, 1905.

THAT the editor of LESLIE'S WEEKLY is absolutely sincere in his friendship for the South there can be no doubt, because it has been manifested too plainly in the expressions of esteem and respect found in his articles dealing with Southern questions, and the South's appreciation of it is made all the greater by reason of the fact that he is a confirmed Republican.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
25 CTS.

THE PRUDENTIAL



Which Policy Did He Take?
The Prudential's Participating.
Why? Because the Cost is
Reduced to a Minimum by
Dividends, and the Policy
Possesses Many Other At-
tractive Features.

This is Worth Investigating.
The Time to Do It is Now.
Send Coupon Today.

THE PRUDENTIAL INSURANCE CO.
OF AMERICA.

JOHN F. DRYDEN,
President.

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NEWARK, N. J.

For \$ _____
Name _____ Age _____
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Fill
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Coupon
and send to
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NEWARK, N. J.

Without committing
myself to any action,
I shall be glad to receive
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of Participating Policies.

THE EQUITABLE

HENRY B. HYDE

FOUNDER



J. W. ALEXANDER

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V. PRESIDENT

\$2,500 A YEAR FOR LIFE.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society paid yesterday the claim on policy No. 990,674. This was one of the Society's new Continuous Instalment Policies; and under it the widow of the deceased is guaranteed \$2,500 a year as long as she lives. As the widow is only about thirty-five years of age, it is probable that she will live to receive the income for thirty-five years, or even more. —New York Tribune.

The assured under the above mentioned policy had only paid \$7240 in premiums. In return for this amount, the Equitable must pay \$50,000, and may pay \$100,000 or even more.

If you would like full information regarding this new form of policy send coupon below, or write, for leaflet.

Splendid opportunities for men of character to act as representatives.
Write to GAGE E. TARNELL, 212 New York.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. DEPT. 23

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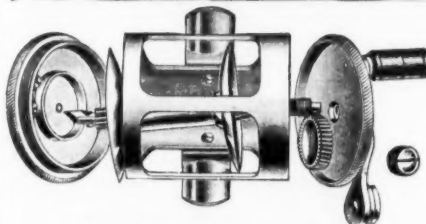
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